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The
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
for RETAILER - WHOLESALER - MANUFACTURER

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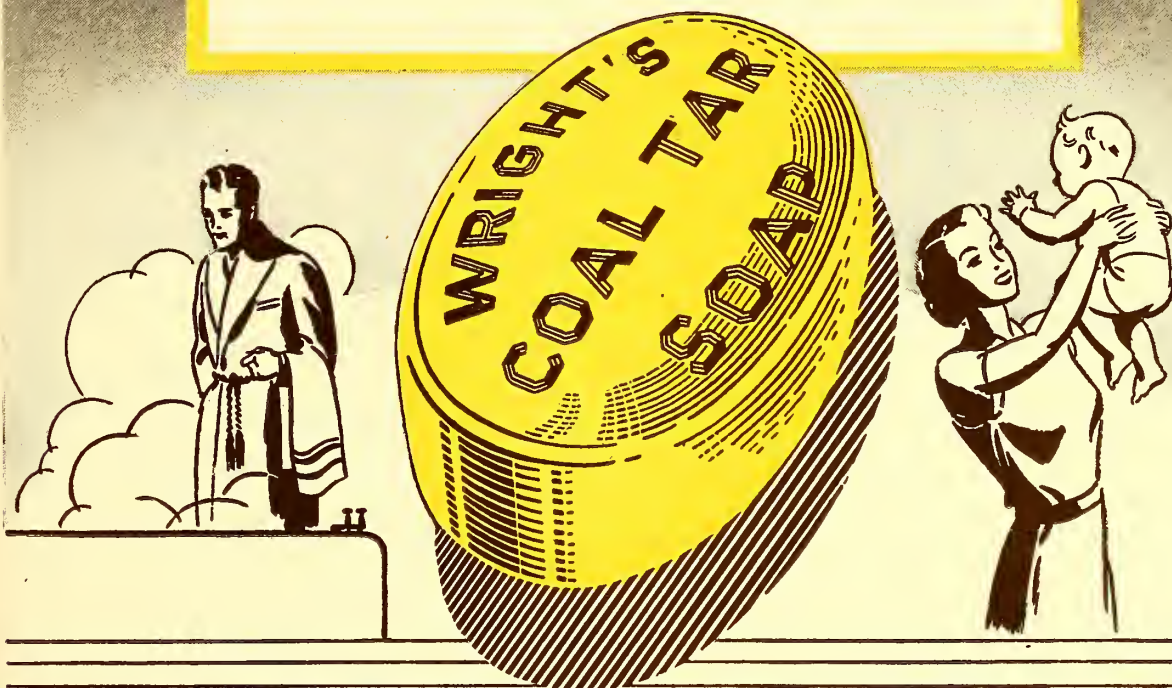
Registered as a Newspaper

No. 3209
VOL. CXXXV

AUGUST 9, 1941

Annual Subscription (with
Diary) 25/-. Single Copies 9d.

*The Wright soap for
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WRIGHT'S *Coal Tar Soap*
Unsurpassed for Purity · Quality and Merit for over 75 years

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81/-

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PROFIT

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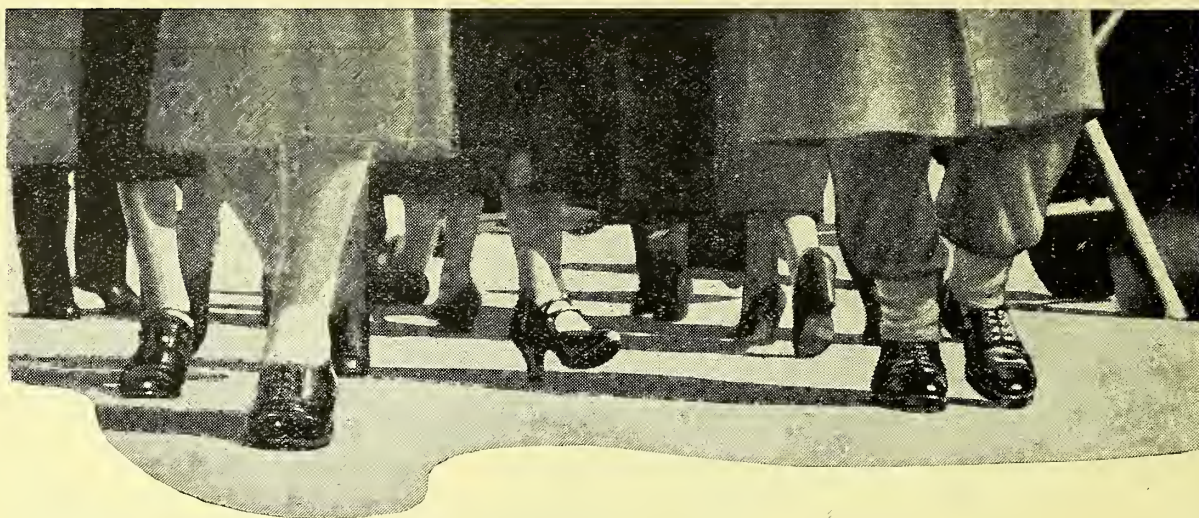
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For

Blackhead of Turkeys

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MARSAN

and

MALAGRIDE

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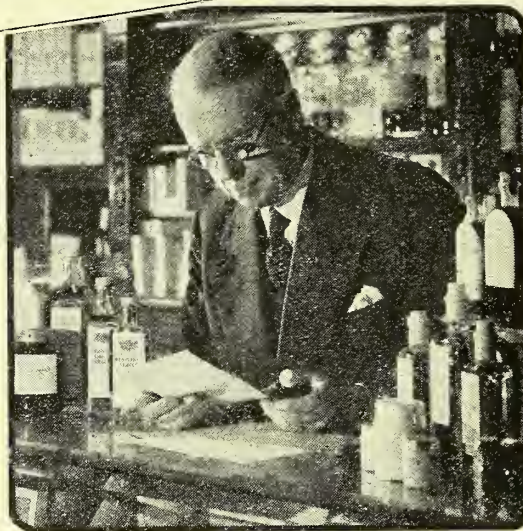
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B.T.20

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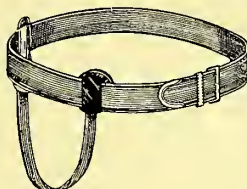
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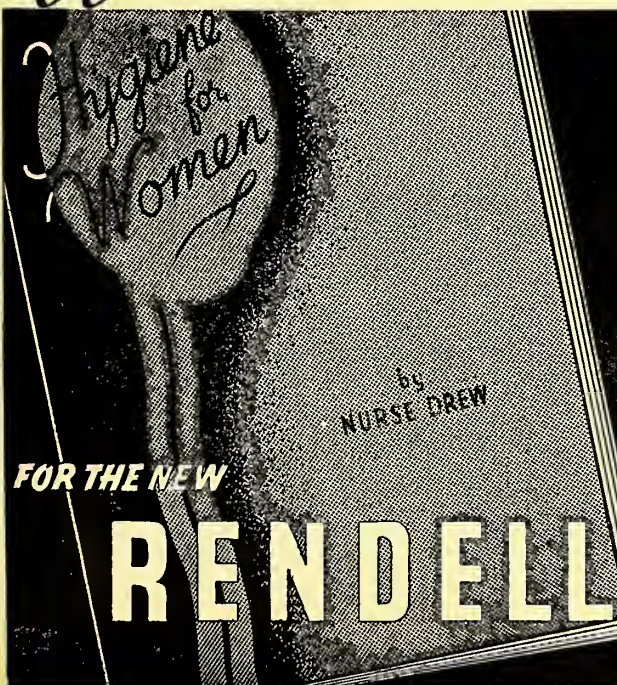
M.C.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Accles & Shelvoke, Ltd.	16
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.	7
Aspro, Ltd.	vii
Battles, Ltd.	16
Beechams Pills, Ltd.	viii
Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd.	Leader Page
Blackwell, Hayes & Co., Ltd.	iii
Blyton, Astley & Co., Ltd.	Leader Page
Bolton, Charles V.	Col. Supp.
Brady & Martin, Ltd.	iv
British Cod Liver Oil Producers (Hull), Ltd.	Cover ii
British Felsol Co., Ltd.	Cover iv
British Unicorn, Ltd.	Col. Supp.
Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd.	vi
Burrough, James, Ltd.	Leader Page
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.	19
Cadbury Bros., Ltd.	4
Cartwright, W. B., Ltd.	6
Cater, Stoffell & Fortt, Ltd.	13
Ciba, Ltd.	i
Clinical Products, Ltd.	1
Continental Laboratories, Ltd.	v
Cooper Laboratory, Ltd.	12
Cooper, Son & Co., Ltd.	Leader Page
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.	8
Croda, Ltd.	vi
Crown Capsule Co.	18
Daniel, Richard, & Son, Ltd.	13
Drugs & Toilets (Pty.) Ltd.	iii
Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd.	v
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.	3
Fennings, A.	Leader Page
Ferris & Co., Ltd.	12
Fink, F., & Co.	18
Franks, A., & Bartlett Co., Ltd.	9
Gale, Baiss & Co., Ltd.	iv
Gardner, W., & Sons (Glos.), Ltd.	16
Genatosan, Ltd.	14
Graesser, N. H.	iv
Graesser Salicylates, Ltd.	iv
Grosse, J.	10
Harris, Hart & Co., Ltd.	ii
Heward, R. H., Co.	5

(continued overleaf)

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INDEX—contd.

Hewlett, C. J., & Son, Ltd.	11
Hobson, Trimble & Co., Ltd.	18
Hough, Hoseason & Co., Ltd.	12
Imperial Patent Wadding Co., Ltd.	11
International Laboratories, Ltd.	vi
Jeffreys, Miller & Co., Ltd.	18
Johnson & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd.	iii
Keenes Laboratories, Ltd.	13
Kellys, John. (London), Ltd.	6
Kerfoot, T., & Co., Ltd.	20
Levermore, A., & Co., Ltd.	iv
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd.	14
Matthews Laboratories Ltd.	Leader Page
Merbart Products, Ltd.	11
Midgley & Parkinson, Ltd.	Leader Page
Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd.	Cover iii
Multishave Co.	18
National Glass Works (York), Ltd.	11
Oxo, Ltd.	14
Perken, Son & Co., Ltd.	8
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.	17
Prescriber Publishers, Ltd., The.	16
Prideaux's, Ltd.	12
Pure Products, Ltd.	18
Rendell, W. J., Ltd.	5
Richter, Gedeon, (Great Britain), Ltd.	ii
Rose, J. L., Ltd.	ii
Scurr, C. A.	Col. Supp.
Sharp & Dohme, Ltd.	2
Siegrist, E.	16
Singha, The Dr., Co., Ltd.	18
Smith, Martin H., Co.	14
Sparklets, Ltd.	vii
Splendor, Ltd.	18
Standard Synthetics, Ltd.	vi
Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd.	8
Thompson & Capper Wholesale, Ltd.	15
Tryst Lipstick	10
Wagner, R. V.	16
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.	20
Wilson & Mansfield, Ltd.	ii
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.	Front Cover
Zeal, G. H., Ltd.	Cover iv

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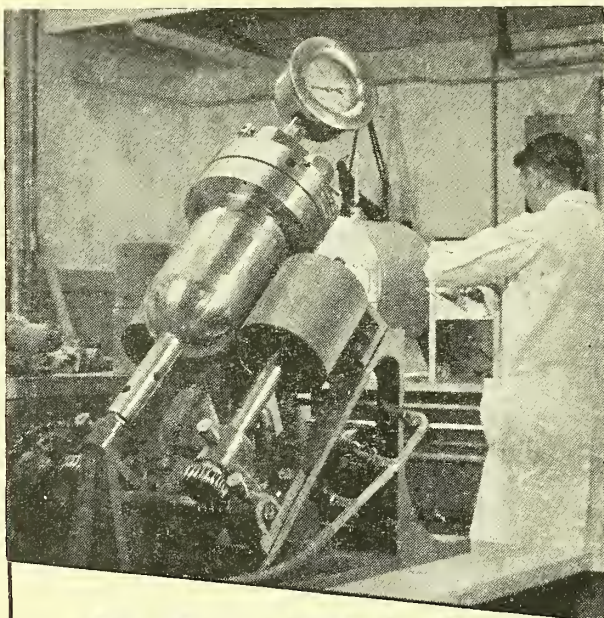
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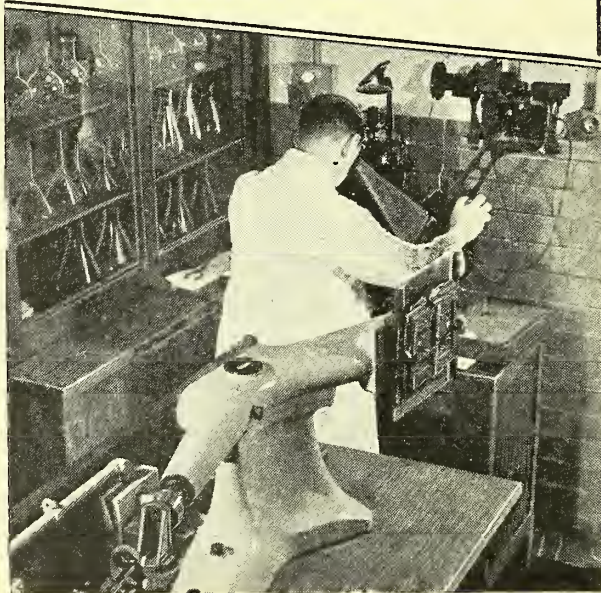
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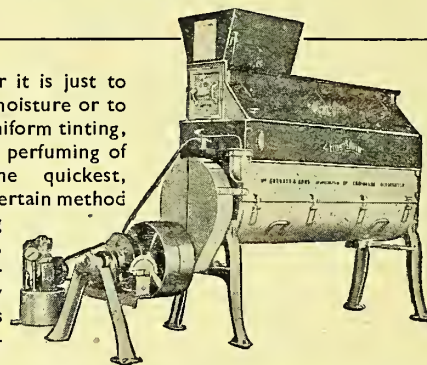
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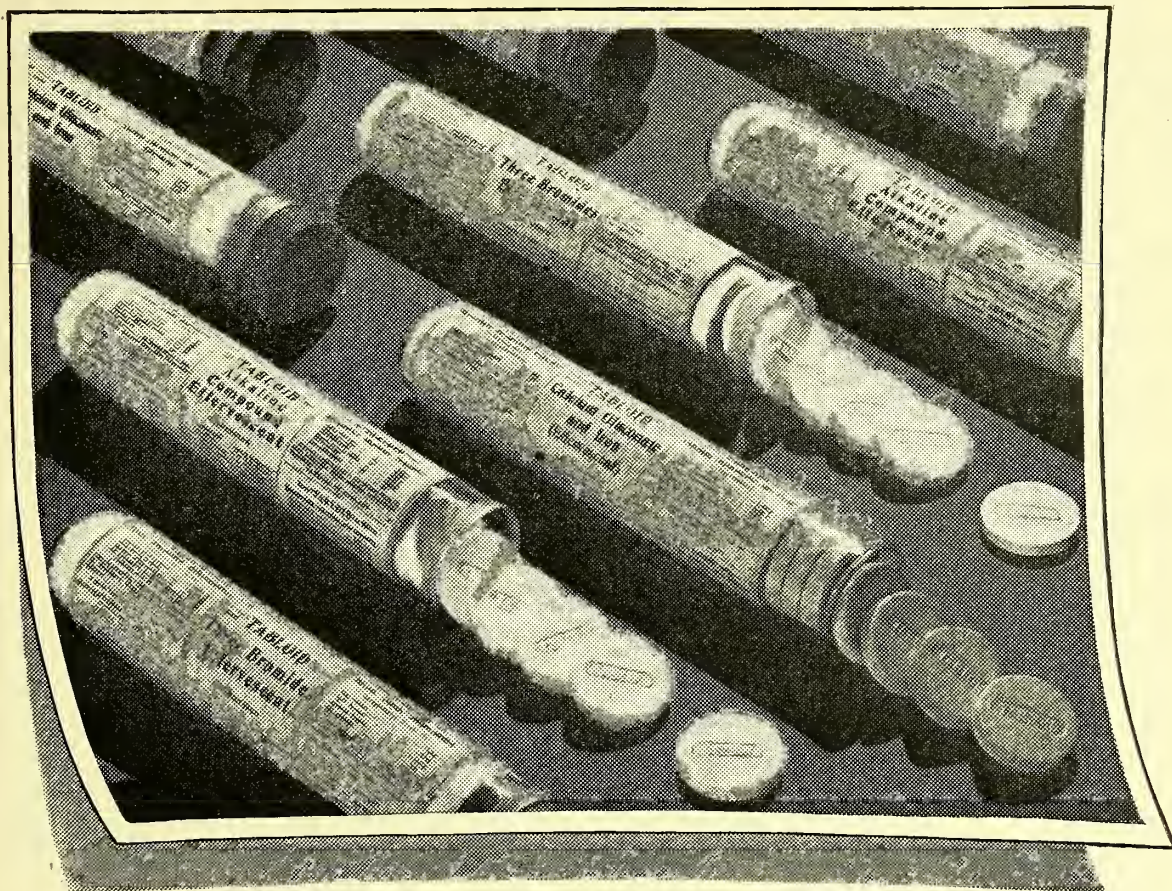
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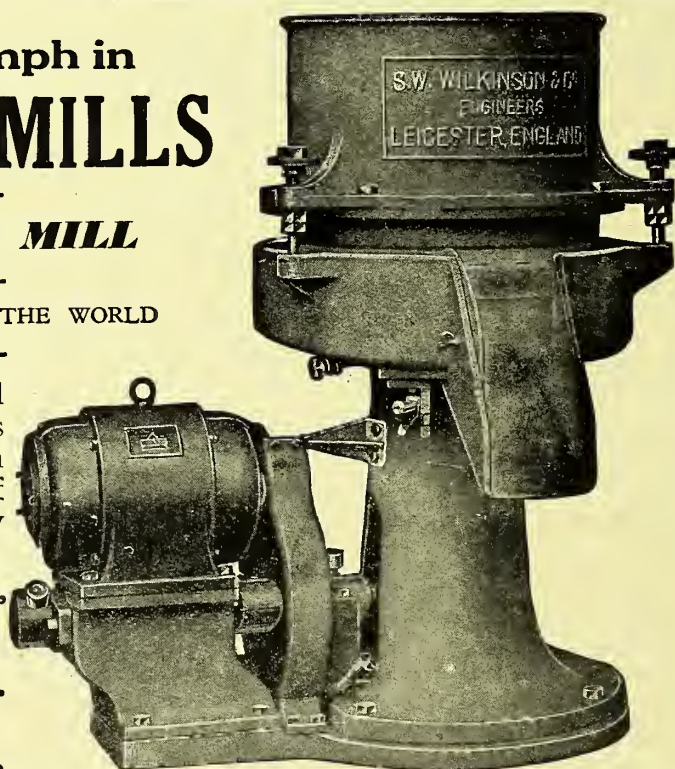
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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Hong-Kong in Sterling Area.—The Treasury announces that an Order (S.R. & O., 1124) under the Defence (Finance) Regulations, has the effect of bringing Hong-Kong into the sterling area.

Summer-time.—The repeal of double summer-time takes effect on August 10, when clocks will be put back one hour. The summer-time then in force will be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time.

Withdrawal of Authority.—The Home Office (Drugs Branch), Bournemouth, announces that, in consequence of a conviction, Raymond Criswick Evans, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 113 Backville Road, Hove, Sussex, is not now an authorised person for the purpose of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations.

Medical Auxiliary Services Register.—The third edition (1941) of the Register of Chiropodists and the second (1941) edition of the Register of Orthoptics have recently been published by the Board of Registration of Medical Auxiliaries. Copies may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Board, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

Changes in Export Control.—Under a Board of Trade Order (S.R. & O., 1941, No. 1072) coming into force on August 14, the export without licence of antimony oxides and hydroquinone, metol and mixtures containing either or both of these materials is prohibited. The existing prohibition in respect of certain mixtures of waxes is extended.

Bonding Materials Control.—The Control of Foundry Bonding Materials (No. 1) Order, which came into force on July 30, subjects to licence the acquisition and disposal of bentonite and colbion, and fuller's earth, except for the certain uses which include oil purification and pharmaceutical preparations. Copies of the Order can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

Trading with the Enemy.—The Board of Trade and the Minister of Economic Warfare announce that Finland is to be regarded as enemy-occupied territory for the purpose of the Trading with the Enemy Act and of economic warfare. A new Board of Trade Order (S.R. & O. 1071), operative from August 5, contains 172 additions to the black list of traders in neutral countries with whom it is unlawful to have dealings of any kind.

Honey for Manufacturing Purposes.—There is a considerable shortage of honey for manufacturing purposes and a scheme has been worked out, with the approval of the Ministry of Food, whereby the requirements of honey for strictly pharmaceutical manufacturing purposes will be given priority of supply. With a view to an allocation of supplies, manufacturing chemists requiring honey are invited to submit a signed declaration of the quantities of imported honey purchased by them during the twelve months ended August 31, 1939, and for this purpose forms can be obtained from the Secretary, the Wholesale Drug Trade Association, Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

Appointed Agents.—C. W. Field, Ltd., White Lodge, Speke Road, Liverpool, have been appointed agents for Ward, Blenkinsop & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, for Eire and Northern Ireland.

Trade Mark Registration Refused.—On July 28, the Eire Controller of Patents refused an application by J. R. Geigy, S.A., a Swiss company, 216 Schwarzwaldallee, Basle, for registration of a trade mark consisting of the word "Geigy" and device in respect of the following goods: "Pharmaceutical, veterinary, and sanitary substances, infants and invalids' foods, plasters, materials for bandaging, material for stopping teeth, dental wads, disinfectants, preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin."

Anæsthetic Supplies in Eire.—Mr. Lemass (Minister for Supplies) stated in the Eire Parliament that there was no immediate danger of a general shortage of anæsthetics, but he was aware there was a danger that a shortage might develop. The question of securing supplies from overseas was receiving attention.

Gift of Books.—The pharmacy department of the Municipal Technical College, Londonderry, has been presented by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland with the following text and reference books: Organic Chemistry, Bernthsen, Sudborough; Analytical Chemistry (Vols. I and II), Treadwell, Hall; Pharmacognosy, Greenish; Practical Pharmacy, Lucas and Stevens; Text-book of Pharmaceutics, Bentley; Quantitative Chemical Analysis, Cumming and Kay; Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Appleyard and Lyons; Essentials of Pharmacy, London College of Pharmacy; Pharmaceutical Pocket Book; Addenda to British Pharmacopœia.

Irish Drug Association.—Mr. P. F. McGrath (president) was in the chair at the meeting of the Committee on July 14. The president, with Mr. F. X. Meagher, and Mr. A. J. Donnell, were appointed to attend a meeting with representatives of the Department of Supplies to discuss the possibility of importing drugs and medicines from abroad by direct shipping. Complaints re price-cutting among non-chemist traders received attention. Unsatisfactory replies were received from the various firms to whom the secretary had protested on account of their withdrawal of special or bonus offers. The wholesale section of the I.D.A. notified the Committee that owing to increased costs of distribution carriage would in future be charged on distilled water and glass bottles when purchased on special terms.

Examination Results.—The following are the results of the July examinations held by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland: LICENCE EXAMINATION.—*Pass with honours:* (arranged alphabetically): John Francis Chambers, Patrick Crowley, James Joseph Ellis, Catherine Mary McLoughlin, Thomas Murphy, Michael Joseph O'Shaughnessy. *Pass* (arranged alphabetically): Edward Patrick Hughes, John Carthage Kehoe, Theresa MacAuliffe, James Francis Moan, Daniel Brendan O'Connor, Vincent Patrick O'Hara, William Patrick O'Sullivan, Mary Josephine Gerard Terry, James Jasper Wilson. ASSISTANTS' EXAMINATION.—*Pass* (arranged alphabetically): Lucy Bates, John Joseph Cranitch, Mary Veronica Dodd, Anthony Joseph Doherty, Francis Joseph Gaffney, Hannah Margaret Mary Kelliher, Catherine Margaret Mary Kirwan, Phoebe Elizabeth Levingstone, William Lynch, Bridget Frances Martin, Julia Murphy, Elizabeth Carmel Ryan, George Walshe.

Pharmacy Act Prosecutions.—Before Mr. H. McCarthy, D.J., in the Dublin District Court, on July 28, Parkers' Medical Hall, Ltd., 13 College Green, Dublin, were summoned for breaches of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act by selling poisons without having a properly qualified person in charge. Mr. Stanislaus Harris Parker, managing director, was summoned for making the sales he not being a qualified person. Mrs. Rutland, an inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society, gave evidence of making two purchases of lysol, and one of metatone from Mr. Parker on different dates. Mr. John J. Gaynor, solicitor, who appeared for the Pharmaceutical Society, in cross-examination of Mr. Parker, asked why the words "Parkers' Medical Hall" appeared over the premises instead of "Parkers' Medical Hall, Ltd." The defendant denied that he used the words "Parkers' Medical Hall" to lead people to believe that he was qualified. He had the words "Parkers' Medical Hall, Ltd." on a plate on the door. Mr. Gaynor said this plate was only four inches by three, and the defendant admitted that was so. Defendant said he employed a qualified man named McDougall. Mr. R. Hogan, B.L., who defended, pleaded guilty to all the summonses. The

Justice imposed a fine of £1 on each of the three summonses for breaches of Section 17 with six guineas expenses and five guineas costs, and applied the Probation Act in the summonses against Mr. S. H. Parker.

Golf.—There was a large attendance of members of the Irish Chemists' Golfing Society at the July outing held at the Lucan Golf Club, co. Dublin, when the prizes presented by Proprietaries (Eire), Ltd., and Harwood Brothers, Ltd., were competed for. The results of the two competitions were as follows: *Strokes*: P. H. Fahey (19) 71; L. W. S. Clarke (16) 72. Best net on nine holes: R. Bates, 36½; D. Gillen, 36½. Mr. Bates holed his tee shot at the first (118 yards). *Bogey*: S. J. Savage (6) all square; M. Costello (11) 2 down; J. Draffin (19) 2 down. In the evening a meeting of the Society was held in the Lucan Spa Hotel at which the captain, Mr. M. Costello, presided. He complimented Mr. Harwood on the excellence of the trophies he had selected for both competitions and congratulated the prize-winners on their good scoring. In conclusion he reminded the members that the next outing of the Society would be held at Newlands Golf Club on Sunday, September 7, when the prizes presented by May Roberts (Ireland), Ltd., and St. Dalmas (Ireland), Ltd., would be competed for. Amidst applause Mr. Percy Harwood then presented the prizes to the winners. On the proposal of Mr. J. Gorry, Naas, seconded by Mr. J. Draffin, Dublin, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Lucan Golf Club for the use of the course. Dr. G. Sheehan, president, and Mr. D. Gallivan, L.D.S.I. captain, replied. The evening closed with a short musical entertainment, to which the members of the Society contributed.

Rangoon Trades Association.—Mr. W. S. Mitchell, M.P.S. (president, Rangoon Trades Association), occupied the chair at the Association's annual meeting held recently in Rangoon. In his speech he said that 75 per cent. of Rangoon's imports were of Empire origin, and referred to small dislocation of business that had been experienced locally. This, he said, was due to the work of the Royal Navy and Royal Merchant Service.

Drug Traffic in Egypt.—The annual report by Major-General Sir Thomas Russell Pasha (director, Egyptian Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau) states that increasingly large quantities of Indian hemp and opium are entering Egypt as a result of the war. Sea-borne traffic in heroin has been virtually stopped, but conditions in Syria, at the time the report was drawn up, threatened to bring that country back to its former role as the principal Indian-hemp producing country in the East and high-road of the opium traffic.

Canadian Pharmacists Prepared to Sacrifice Non-pharmaceutical Sales.—In a survey conducted among drug stores in British Columbia recently, it was found that the majority of druggists would be willing to discontinue selling items not primarily drug-store products if other retailers would discontinue selling pharmaceutical products. The survey was carried out by D. K. Bell (advisory administrator, Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia), who secured information covering many aspects of the drug trade. In the pharmacies from which answers were received the annual sales volume in such items as flashlights, batteries, light bulbs, etc., was about \$26,000. The majority indicated willingness to discontinue selling these goods if other outlets discontinued selling drugs.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

Preparing for the Fray.—Before this paragraph appears, the Pharmacy and Medicines Bill may have passed through its remaining stages and have become an Act of Parliament. The remarks of Mr. H. Noble in North London (p. 55) on the prospects for pharmacy—or the lack of them—are sound. The best hope of saving something out of an unsatisfactory position seems to me to lie in building on the foundation that chemists' products are different from those of other classes of traders. Mr. Noble's suggestion that such products should be "kept within pharmacy at every stage of manufacture and distribution" extends the principle of the Board of Customs and Excise that unstamped proprietary medicines should be handled, at every stage of their progress to the consumer, by qualified persons. That ruling was designed, no doubt, to ensure conditions of exemption satisfactory to the legal advisers of the Board; but it has an application to the coming struggle. By every available means, chemists should do their utmost to instil the idea of what may be called chemists' quality into the public consciousness. Every drug and chemical, every dressing and appliance, should in some way be made to carry an indication of a standardised, scientifically controlled product. How this can best be done is a matter for discussion and expert advice. In any case we have only to read the proceedings of the Science Section of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and the original monographs appearing in your issues, to know that all our leading manufacturing houses are intent on ensuring uniform preparations. So why not let the public know more about the quality of the goods pharmacists sell?

INDIAN MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' ANNUAL MEETING

THE first annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical and Allied Manufacturers' and Distributors' Association, Ltd., of India, was held in Bombay, on April 30. The president (Mr. E. W. Fairbrass, M.P.S.), in his address, said the period under review was rather less than one year; nevertheless it had been one full of hard work. The Central Government had been pleased to place the Association on the list of approved associations. The mere cost of staying in business, not to speak of doing business, continued on the up grade. Certain members representing continental manufacturers had lost not only a large volume of business but considerable incomes. Some had been enterprising enough to start manufacturing in India, and it was to be hoped that they would be successful and in due time consolidate manufacturing concerns in that country. It was gratifying that there were no embargoes on the importation of raw materials as yet. It was pleasing to a good many of them that their principals in Great Britain and America were not only seriously considering, but were even taking action to have a certain amount of manufacture done in India. There was still a large proportion of the population in India that was being misled by unfair trading competition by certain manufacturers who, to say the least, were unethical in their methods of marketing merchandise. It was common knowledge that there were no raw materials of certain types to be found in India, also that the country was not yet equipped with the necessary plant to carry on certain manufacturing processes, yet there were manufacturers who tried to persuade the medical profession and general public that certain preparations were the produce of the country. Members knew they were imported from abroad in bulk and re-packed. They also knew that a number of such concerns were marketing such re-packed materials as substitutes for well-known foreign products. Business houses of repute in Great Britain, America and the Continent of Europe had spent lakhs of rupees in establishing markets in India for their merchandise and it was regrettable that several concerns in that country were trying to market their products on the goodwill of many members' principals. Many members have lost a considerable percentage of their staff by conscription to National Service, and the loss of executive and technical personnel could only be appreciated by those who were trying to carry on. The president said that it was time some serious steps were taken to bring about an efficient system of controlling prices in Bombay. The secretary and he had had a long interview with the Controller of Prices in Bombay, and had made various suggestions, but so far had heard nothing. They had also put up a suggestion to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay that a Committee should be formed to go thoroughly into the question. He believed the Surgeon-General was good enough to support the suggestion and had recommended it to the Government of Bombay, but as far as he knew nothing further had been done. We all know that it is possible, in certain areas, to buy practically any type of medicine that one may want, provided one is prepared to pay the price that is demanded. I feel that it is high time the Government of Bombay took a serious view of this situation and considered introducing some form of legislation. The vice-president (Dr. M. Venkatrao) associated himself with the president's remarks. The officers of the Association were re-elected. They are: *President*, Mr. E. W. Fairbrass (Kemp & Co., Ltd.); *Vice-President*, Dr. M. Venkatrao (Powell, Ltd.); *Secretary*, Mr. G. W. Gosling (Martin & Harris, Ltd.); *Treasurer*, Mr. H. W. Fieth (Parke, Davis & Co.); *Managing Committee*, the officers of the Association, with Messrs. R. A. Haryott (H. J. Foster & Co., Ltd.); K. J. Madon (Madon, Sons & Co.); N. McQueen (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.); M. S. McPhee (E. R. Squibb & Sons); C. F. Briggs (Muller & Phipps (India), Ltd.); Mohan K. Shah (Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd.); and Louis Corty (Volkart Bros.).

Substitutes.—The legal decision at Norman Cross (p. 57) is satisfactory as far as it goes. I do not propose to comment on the statement, "If the substitute contained the same ingredients as the original article it would not be a substitute," a dictum that would have set Greek sophists arguing for hours. The summons, as reported, contained the words "calculated to mislead"; and these words appear to me to be the crucial factor in most Food and Drugs Act cases. Whatever is sold should be so labelled that no carping public authority can reasonably bring an action against the vendor. Unreasonable actions may arise from time to time, as the trade knows to its cost. On this subject I have been looking through some recent volumes of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, with the result that in my view a few of the court judgments noted leave much to be desired. In such cases it is seldom the fault of the judges or magistrates that a clear-cut ruling is not obtained: a judicial authority can only deal with what is actually before it, and more than one good case has been lost for want of thorough preparation. So we come back to the need for impeccable labelling, a point worth considerable thought on the part of manufacturers. The incorporation of a small percentage of a mineral acid in concentrated beverages is, I believe, a well-established practice with an obvious limit. On the C. & D. page containing the report referred to will be found a paragraph expressing a public analyst's opinion that the presence of saccharin in any article of food should be brought to the notice of the public. Its harmlessness as a sweetener being agreed upon by unexceptionable authorities, there is little reason for a declaration of this kind. **Xrayser**

TRADE NOTES

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., have issued a leaflet giving details of administration, dosage and toxic effects of their product phenytoin sodium B.D.H., an anticonvulsant for use in the control of epilepsy.

CIBA, LIMITED.—The company's antispasmodic, Trasentin-6 H, is now available in ampoule form, which will eventually replace the original forms, tablets and suppositories. An announcement will be found in the advertising pages of this issue.

PEROX-CHLOR RETAIL ANNOUNCEMENT.—The manufacturers, Keenes Laboratories, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, announce in this issue that retail chemists can be supplied with a maximum quantity of up to two dozen of each of the two sizes of their product.

EUVALEROL D.—This product, an addition to Allen & Hanburys' Euvalerol Elixirs, contains an extract of valerian prepared from the fresh root, chloral hydrate gr. 20 and strontium bromide gr. 10 in each fluid ounce. It is available in four- and eight-ounce bottles.

MOTHAKS SAVE CLOTHES COUPONS.—The makers, Thompson & Capper Wholesale, Ltd., Liverpool, point out in their advertisement that the clothes coupon scheme is making people realise the wisdom of protecting their clothing from damage by moths. Mothaks will be in great demand for the storage of clothing by men and women who are joining the Services.

COMPANY NEWS

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

THOMAS GLASS CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on business as importers and exporters of and dealers in bottles, jars, glassware, etc. Frank W. and Mrs. Priscilla Stohr, directors. R.O.: 84 Leyland Road, London, S.E.12.

ROBERT STEVENSON & CO. (ENNISKILLEN), LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Belfast. Capital, £1,500. Objects: To carry on business as druggists, photographic and radio stockists, etc. Mrs. Jeannie Stevenson, 8 Townhall Street, Enniskillen, director.

MCLEAVEY'S MEDICAL HALL, LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Belfast. Capital, £100. Objects: To carry on business as chemists, druggists, etc. C. Dennis Hughes, Ph.C., 5 Victoria Street, Armagh; Charles J. Mrs. Annie, and Miss Rosaleen McEavey, all of Davis Street, Keady, directors.

BRITISH NATURAL RESINS, LTD.—Creditors should send names and addresses and particulars of debts to F. J. Thompson, 8 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1, on or before August 30.

ADMINISTRATION ORDER.—An administration order in the case of a deceased debtor has been made in respect of the late Mr. W. A. Bingham, Ph.C., 112 Charninister Road, Bournemouth.

BANKRUPTCY.—ANNULLED. An annulling, revoking, and rescinding order has been granted to Mr. J. A. Ayres, manufacturing chemist, 34 Dalston Lane, London, E.8, whose debts have been paid in full.

VOLUNTARY WINDING-UP.—A general meeting of the Chemical & Metallurgical Corporation, Ltd., will be held at the offices of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Hut M, Room 10), Black Fan Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, at 10 a.m., on August 25, to show how the company has been wound-up.

Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM PATRICK ARNOTT, M.P.S., 27 Castle Lane, Bournemouth; formerly 66A High Street, Poole, Dorset. Ranking liabilities of £906, with assets of £117, were disclosed at public examination held recently at Bournemouth. Debtor stated he commenced trading at Poole in 1924, when he purchased an existing business for about £5,000. During the first three years the trading was successful, the profits averaging £850 per annum. Later, however, owing to competition and the removal of customers from the district, trade declined. In 1927 he opened a branch at Ferndown, appointing a manager to look after that shop at a salary of £5 a week, but he lost about £300 to £400 on that venture; the shop was sold for £400. Subsequently another branch was started at Hemworthy, but that was closed after eighteen months. In March 1939 a further shop was opened at 27 Castle Lane, Bournemouth; this was removed, in September 1939 to 88 Castle Lane, but debtor remained responsible for the rent at 27 Castle Lane. The examination was adjourned.

Bankruptcy.—GEORGE GRANT, Gamrie, Cherry Grove, Sketty, Swansea, manufacturing chemist and fertiliser manufacturer. Public examination, held recently, disclosed gross liabilities of £6,604, of which £3,828 was expected to rank for dividend, with assets estimated at £1,945—a deficiency of £1,883. Debtor said from 1908 to 1924 he was apprenticed to a chemical company in Liverpool, except for a period of Army service. He then became fertiliser manager to a chemical and manure company, but the concern ceased trading in June 1932. Debtor, with capital of £600, furnished by his wife, commenced business in partnership with her as manufacturing chemists and fertiliser merchants at St. Helens Avenue, Swansea, under the style of the South Wales Chemical Co. In 1934 the business was transferred to Millbrook Works, Landore. Between 1934 and the end of 1936 debtor received sums totalling £3,800 from a third party for the purpose of expanding the business. In June 1939 a company was formed, and in August 1940 debtor received a demand for the £3,800 loaned to him. An arrangement was made to discharge the amount by instalments, but on the death of the petitioning creditor they were refused, and debtor then consented to a receiving order being made. He denied that the reason he was unable to meet the payment was that he transferred all his assets to the company. The hearing was adjourned.

PERSONALITIES

COUNCILLOR T. M. RIDLEY, Ph.C., has been appointed a justice of the peace for Carlisle.

ALDERMAN D. J. BAILEY, M.P.S., Blackpool, has been invited to become the next Mayor of the Borough.

MR. J. JENKINS has severed his connexion with Clifford Heath, Ltd. Osterley, but retains his position as managing director and secretary of Neale & Jenkins, Ltd., Perivale, Middlesex.

MR. A. S. J. PAINTER has been appointed general sales manager for Koray, Ltd., Gillespie Road, London, N.5. He was previously sales director of Meggeson & Co., Ltd.

DR. F. H. CARR, C.B.E., director of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., has been elected a Fellow of the City and Guilds of London Institute. A similar distinction has been conferred on DR. J. V. EYRE, president of the British Association of Chemists.

MR. TREVOR RICHARDS, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., Tonypandy, Glam, has been appointed to the rank of Major in the Home Guard. At the age of eighteen Mr. Richards received his first commission in the 1914-18 conflict; the second came when he was attached to the Territorials; while the present appointment is his third commission.

DEATHS

CLARK.—On July 30, Mr. Alfred Joseph Clark, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, aged fifty-five.

FROEMBLING.—At Cape Town, South Africa, on June 7, Mr. Walter Froembling, Ph.D., aged eighty-two. Dr. Froembling was educated in Hamburg and afterwards emigrated to South Africa. He became president of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Cape Province and was later elected a life member of the Society. A prolific writer, he published many papers on pharmacology and on the drugs used in South African native medicines.

MANGER.—Recently, Mr. Herbert A. Manger, chairman and managing director of J. Manger & Son, Ltd., chemical manufacturers, aged sixty-two. Mr. Manger was associated with five subsidiary companies of the business, namely, Manger's Salt Works, Ltd., Agden Salt Works, Ltd., Alfred J. Thompson, Ltd., The Shaka Salt & Chemical Co., Ltd., and Manger's Garages, Ltd. He was also on the Executive of the British Salt Federation. Mr. Manger was a Freemason, a member of the Basket Makers' Company and represented the Stamford Hill Ward on the Hackney Borough Council from 1912 to 1920.

SWEENEY.—On July 26, Mr. Charles Sweeney, Ph.C., 50 High Street, Holywood, co. Down. Mr. Sweeney passed the Licence examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in 1910 and had been in business at Holywood for some twenty-seven years.

TURNER.—On July 20, Mr. John Davy Turner, Ph.C., 8 Thornhill Road, Plymouth, aged eighty-two. Mr. Turner passed the Minor examination in 1881 and the Major in 1886. Mr. Turner was for many years in business with his brother, Mr. F. E. Turner, Ph.C., in Union Street, which business was founded by their father. Mr. Turner was a keen student of English literature and an active member of the Plymouth Institution (the Athenæum). He became a lecturing member there in 1890 and was for many years curator of botany. In 1906-7 he became president and a few years ago was elected a life member. Mr. Turner was also an enthusiastic member of the Plymouth Field Club from the time of its formation.

NEW BOOKS

Weir, David, B.Sc.—*Facts About the Rifle*. 4½ in. × 7½ in. Pp. 45. 6d. (7d. post free) Morgan Brothers (Publishers), Ltd., 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2. [During the past year a considerable number of our readers have probably become familiar with the use of firearms, especially the Service rifle. While there is little difficulty in grasping the main characteristics of the rifle and learning how to use it, accurate detailed information as to how the rifle works appears to be lacking. In this new booklet, the author discusses in considerable detail such aspects of the subject as the rifling of the barrel, the length and strength of the barrel, elevation and range, the effect of wind, high-angle fire, recoil, etc. While the booklet is written from the point of view of the engineer, much of the information given will undoubtedly be of the greatest value to Home Guards and those about to be called into the Services. The booklet contains some interesting and instructive diagrams, together with an appendix on armour-piercing and tracer ammunition.]

Wokes, Frank.—*Food: The Deciding Factor*. 7 × 4½ in. Pp. 144. 6d. Allen Lane Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Middlesex. [Issued as a guide to rationing and food values, this book deals with the energy, body-building and vitamin values of foods, with chapters on the food values of starches, sugars and fats, the value of mineral salts, and the causes of losses of food value. Copious tables give a first impression of difficulty to the average reader, but the impression is dispelled in the text, for the author's style is straightforward and simple—capable of being readily understood by readers of ordinary intelligence even without the basis of a preliminary knowledge of elementary science. The independent outlook of the author is reflected in his criticism of the Government's plan for adding vitamin B₁ to white bread. ("Thus the effect of the British Government's bread policy will be to spend something like a million pounds a year on replacing the natural vitamin B₁ by a synthetic product, without attempting to replace the other essential vitamins and minerals which have been removed from the flour.") Practical utility to the housewife is given by the inclusion of recipes based on the foodstuffs still to be obtained in this country in war-time.]

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at Derby on July 29 and 30, the members present being Mr. W. Deacon, (president), Mr. W. S. Howells (vice-president), Mr. H. W. Wallis (treasurer), Mrs. J. K. Irvine, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Sir Walter Langdon-Brown, Professor W. J. Dilling, Messrs. J. T. Appleton, J. H. Franklin, H. M. Hirst, J. Jack, G. R. Knox-Mawer, J. F. McNeal, A. R. Melhuish, E. S. Peck, P. F. Rowsell, H. C. Shaw, H. Skinner, F. G. Wells, B. A. Williams, F. C. Wilson and J. C. Young, with the Secretary and Registrar (Mr. Hugh N. Linstead.)

The following matters were included in the business transacted at the Tuesday session—

Pharmacy and Medicines Bill.—A report was given on the progress of the Bill up to the stage of leaving the House of Commons and the position discussed. Letters from the Executive of the North British Branch and the National Pharmaceutical Union on the Bill were received.

Central Pharmaceutical War Committee.—The minutes of the meeting of the subcommittee held on July 21 were received.

The following matters were included in the business transacted at the Wednesday session:—

Obituary.—THE PRESIDENT reported the deaths of Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, formerly resident secretary of the Society in Scotland 1886-1936; Sir William Willcox, an honorary member of the Society and Privy Council Visitor to the Society's examinations in England and Wales since 1908; and Mr. Hugo Wolff, Member of Council 1918-1924.

Mr. JACK said he was one of Mr. Hill's first pupils and Mr. Hill became a very dear friend and a wise counsellor. Much of his (Mr. Jack's) success in life was due to his guidance and he was associated with him for several years in social activities in Edinburgh.

Registration.—THE REGISTRAR reported that since the last meeting twenty persons had registered as apprentices or students, fourteen persons whose names were removed from the Register prior to 1941 had applied for restoration to it, 145 pharmacists taken off it this year were now automatically replaced, as were also the names of sixty-three premises. Seventy-nine retired pharmacists had responded to the invitation to return to the Register for the period of the war.

Attitude to Aliens.—To enable the Council to discuss the question of aliens in Great Britain with pharmaceutical experience the Education Committee submitted the following draft resolutions: "(a) That the principle of instituting a course of practical pharmacy for approved alien pharmacists and alien pharmaceutical students not liable to military service be approved; (b) That the persons in question be informed and if the response is sufficient that the Chairman and President be authorised to take steps to institute such a course." The chairman (Mr. ROWSELL) said some people attached to the matter more importance than it deserved. There were in the country a number of aliens, mainly Czechs and Poles, with a few Austrians and Germans, who in their own countries had either full pharmaceutical qualifications or pharmaceutical experience, and the secretary put forward the suggestion that as there might be a shortage of pharmacists and dispensers the position should be considered by the Council. He had been in touch with the Ministry of Labour, who had pointed out that special permission was still required before an alien could be employed in civil life except in a few cases. Of these only the following were of interest in the present connection: (a) Foreigners who arrived in this country at any date and to whose stay no conditions were attached, or if attached were subsequently cancelled; (b) wives of members of His Majesty's forces and of the Allied forces; (c) women who had lost their British nationality by marrying foreigners. The policy of the Ministry was that aliens should be employed at not less than the salaries originally paid to British workers engaged on the same work. The Committee, Mr. ROWSELL proceeded, were not prepared to make any definite recommendation, although the majority endorsed the draft resolutions. These simply meant that those people who were not subject to military service should have the opportunity of taking a course in practical pharmacy which would enable them to gain an insight into the conditions of English pharmacy and dispensing, and the general conduct of business, and thus fit them to act as assistants in this country. There was no question of a qualification for such men or of their going on the Register. Some of them were wanting to work and were almost eating their hearts out, and it would be only common justice to friendly aliens to enable them to follow certain occupations. Asked by Mr. KNOX-MAWER for an assurance that there would be no examination for such assistants, Mr. ROWSELL replied that there was no intention that they should pass any examination of the Society.—When the point as to defraying the cost of the course was raised, Sir MALCOLM DELEVINGNE said the Czech Government would be prepared to meet it in the case of their nationals and the Secretary added that there would be very little difficulty in any case.—Mr. ROWSELL said such a man would not be accepted for the course.—Mr. WILSON asked for what specific duties the men would be trained and Mr. ROWSELL's answer was that they would be trained to help in dispensing and the general work of a pharmacy. The course would last about three months. The men were mostly good linguists and under the supervision of a qualified man they ought to become exceedingly useful in businesses that might be short-handed.—Mr. APPLETON said the scheme would cover Germans, though perhaps only a small number, and he could not imagine the German Government putting such a measure into operation.—In reply to Mr. WILLIAMS, Sir MALCOLM DELEVINGNE said the Czech Government would not put forward for training any Czech who was eligible for the Czech army.—Mr. KNOX-MAWER observed that it would be very embarrassing for aliens of mature age and high qualifications to act as junior dispensers.—Mr. ROWSELL agreed, but offered a reminder that men of that type

were filling much worse positions.—"Is it the intention that they should be available for service in institutions?" Sir MALCOLM DELEVINGNE asked, and Mr. ROWSELL replied "Yes."—Mrs. IRVINE: What will happen to them when the war stops?—Mr. ROWSELL: I think they will go home and be glad to.—THE VICE-PRESIDENT, while recognising that there would soon be a great shortage of pharmacists and dispensers owing to the calling up of additional age groups, urged that in opening their hearts to the foreigner the Council should not tighten them to their own countrymen. Young men with qualifications should not be sent into the army as "foot sloggers," leaving their posts to be filled by aliens after three months' training.—Mr. FRANKLIN said his impression was that the Committee intended that the training should be in English dispensing and not in pharmaceuticals. He thought the course should be shorter. The Council had not been approached by any Government department on the matter.—Mr. ROWSELL said the period of training would have to be fixed when the scheme was actually started. The great idea was for the men to be brought into contact with those doing pharmaceutical work and to be shown what was expected of an assistant in an ordinary pharmaceutical business. The Committee did not want to press the proposal unduly, but they believed they were doing the right thing. There was no fear but that when the war ended the men would return to their own countries, and the Council would have the satisfaction of knowing that they had done something to help a stranger in a strange land.—The draft resolutions were approved by thirteen votes to seven.

Czechoslovak Students.—The Education Committee also recommended the Council to execute an agreement with the Czechoslovak Government in England whereby the latter would be assisted to conduct a final qualifying examination for certain Czechoslovak pharmaceutical students. Mr. ROWSELL explained that this had no connexion with the training scheme already dealt with and that the agreement was on the same lines as one made between the Czechoslovak Government and the conjoint Board of the medical profession. The Czechoslovak Government would grant to those passing the examination a pharmaceutical degree entitling them to practise under Czechoslovak law, but not to be registered in this country.—The recommendation was adopted.

Students and National Service.—Another subject reported upon by the Education Committee was that of pharmaceutical students and national service. They had considered a suggestion that the Society should support claims for exemption from civil defence training, such as Air Training Corps and Home Guard, by full-time pharmaceutical students on the ground that courses of instruction for the Society's examinations were of unusual severity. Observations by principals of approved institutions on the matter were placed before the Committee, who recommended that no steps be taken to advocate a departure from existing procedure whereby each case was considered on its merits.—This was approved.

Forensic Pharmacy.—On the recommendation of the Establishment Committee it was agreed that a certificate of honour be awarded annually for forensic pharmacy, and that the certificate for the 1940-41 session be given to Mr. David Train. It was also decided that for the period of the war the Leverhulme and Hanbury medals be bronze instead of gold.

Finance.—Presenting the report of the Finance Committee, THE TREASURER stated that the amount so far received in membership fees was exactly the same as at the corresponding period of last year and was £500 in excess of the estimate. At £2,112 subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund were £534 down on the year. He hoped members would not neglect this fund while supporting the War Aid Fund.—From the report of the War Aid Committee it appeared that the total of the fund to July 26 was £13,876. The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association had promised a third donation of £1,000, the National Association of Women Pharmacists had sent £25, and the West Riding Pharmaceutical Committee £30.

Medicines for Uninsured Evacuated Adults.—The Public Services Committee reported that the Ministry of Health had intimated that the arrangements for the supply of medicines to uninsured evacuated adults were part of the poor law medical service and in no sense a new scheme or an extension of the scheme for unaccompanied evacuated school children; hence they were not a departure from the policy stated by the Minister to that Society. The Committee decided that an inquiry should be made as to the conditions under which medicines were supplied through the poor law medical service. Mr. PECK, chairman of the Committee, recalled that at the last meeting it was considered that the Ministry had not carried out its bargain with the Society. The Committee were not quite satisfied on the point and they had accordingly directed that there should be an inquiry.—This action was endorsed.

Pharmacists and Military Service.—The minutes of the Public Services Committee further stated that a letter had been sent to the Army authorities asking that pharmacists called up for military service who could not be employed as dispensers should be given the opportunity of being employed upon work for which their training and knowledge specially fitted them, and asking for information upon the kinds of work the Army authorities considered of such a character. A reply had been received saying that the matter was being given attention. Independently of this, a letter had been received from the Ministry of Health stating that they had been approached by the Ministry of Labour for their views upon a proposal of the War Office that pharmacists called up for military service but for whom dispensing duties were not available should be posted as trainees to one of the following service trades: Wireless mechanic, radio mechanic, munition examiner. They asked for the approval of the Central Pharmaceutical War Committee to this proposal.—The Committee recommended that the Central Committee be asked to agree to this and the Council concurred.

STATUTORY COMMITTEE MEETING

MEETING of the Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held at Derby on July 30. The members present were Messrs. G. R. Hill (chairman), W. Deacon, A. R. Melhuish and E. S. Jack, with the secretary (Mr. H. N. Linstead). Major L. Eardley Simpson was the solicitor representing the Society.

The complaints were against a pharmacist and the company of which he was a director, and neither he nor the company was legally represented. It was alleged that as the pharmacist having control of the business on Easter Monday, April 14, he received a prescription from a doctor requiring him to supply tablets of M. & B. 693 and instead supplied tablets of lphonamide without obtaining the authority of the physician, and that therefore he had been guilty of such misconduct as might render him unfit to be on the Register. The complaint against the company was in similar terms except that the pharmacist was described as a member of the board who had been guilty of the misconduct.

Major Simpson explained that the doctor reported in the first instance to the County Insurance Committee, by whom the report was forwarded to the Society. The doctor stated that the prescription was issued on April 11 in respect of a patient suffering from lobar pneumonia, and there was a repeat of the prescription on April 14. Since the discovery of tablets M. & B. 693, he had not had a failure in a case of lobar pneumonia. He was puzzled therefore in this instance when the expected response did not ensue. This caused him to examine the tablets, which he found to be wrong. He telephoned the chemist, who replied that, since he had not got M. & B. 693 tablets, he decided to give the nearest thing to them as he understood matters. The doctor informed him that, if he had telephoned him, he could have supplied the tablets he considered essential or the patient could have obtained them from another chemist. The tablets supplied were those of sulphonamide, which were allied chemically to M. & B. 693, but which were very different in therapeutic effect. Perhaps, the doctor added, most lay people even were familiar with the recent brilliant research of Messrs. May & Baker in which they derived M. & B. 693 from the sulphonamide group for the very purpose of overcoming the failure of this drug to kill the pneumonia germ. The patient had died and he considered that her failure to obtain this essential specific drug had robbed her of a nearly certain chance of cure. In a subsequent letter the doctor stated that the prescription was presented on Good Friday (this, Major Simpson commented, was a mistake for Easter Monday) when other chemists in the district were closed. While he considered this did not excuse the changing of the prescription, he thought it might have influenced the chemist in his action, and it might be regarded as a somewhat extenuating factor, though the seriousness of the action should be brought home to the chemist. In answer to the chairman, Major Simpson said the first prescription was correctly made up and the repeat three days later was improperly made up. He went on to state that in a letter to the Society the pharmacist said the explanation was that his shop being the only one in the area which was open on Easter Monday morning, so far as he was aware, he felt obliged to dispense the prescription. Due to difficulties of transport and closing for the holidays—the main wholesaler being closed for ten days at Easter—there was no Dagenan 693 in stock. Actually three tins arrived on April 16. He considered at the time that he was doing his best by substituting sulphonamide. Now, however, he fully realised how foolish his action was.

Professional Conduct.—Major Simpson, for the Society, pointed out that according to the statement upon matters of professional conduct an offence was committed if there was a substitution of an article or ingredients, save in cases of obvious error or emergency, and in all such cases the authority of the physician should be obtained. In this instance there was no suggestion for the defence that there was an obvious error or that the authority of the physician was obtained. The rule further said that a note should be made in the prescription book of the alteration and the other things that constituted the emergency. The only emergency which he could see in this case was that the drug was not in stock. The doctor stated that if he had been advised that it was impossible for the chemist to supply the drug he himself could have done so. He (Major Simpson) did not want to stress unduly the very unfortunate result of the error, but to point out how important it was that a doctor should feel satisfied that in giving a prescription he was saying the last word, and it should not be altered without reference to himself. The Society did not suggest that anything was done wilfully or with a malicious purpose.

In reply to questions, the pharmacist said he could add nothing to the explanation he had already given. He agreed that he could have communicated by telephone with the doctor, whose prescriptions he did not regularly make up. There was a rota of chemists in the town under which urgent medicines were dispensed during holidays, but it did not apply on Easter Monday morning. He qualified as a chemist and druggist in July 1936, and as a pharmaceutical chemist in January 1939. Asked whether his training enabled him to realise that there was a considerable difference between sulphonamide tablets and M. & B. 693, he replied that actually he did not think it was so considerable until this case came up. He recognised that, with no expert knowledge of the qualities of two different drugs, it was all the more dangerous to substitute one for the other. On the average he dealt with one prescription of M. & B. 693 per week, and he knew that doctors were in the habit of prescribing them. Questioned as to his connexion with the company, he stated that he had a shareholding qualification as a director, but had no substantial interest in the firm. He had been with it for two years, and prior to that he was a junior unqualified assistant for just over a year.

Delivering the decision of the Committee, the chairman quoted the rule of professional conduct bearing on the case, and said he did not attach very much importance to the fact that it appeared in print. He thought

it was commonsense that when a chemist was told to make up or supply a certain drug or medicine he should implicitly follow the doctor's direction unless he suspected that a mistake had been made or there was some emergency which prevented him from doing so. If he thought the doctor had made some mistake, for instance, prescribed an excessive dose of some poison, he would be justified in self-protection in not making up the medicine without communicating with the doctor, but he ought to communicate with him immediately. In the case of drugs such as were dealt with in this instance, quite apart from the printed rule of conduct, it was the bounden duty of the chemist, if he had not got the particular tablets in stock and could not get them elsewhere, either to ring up the doctor at once and ask whether he should substitute other tablets, or, if he thought that time was very important, to substitute the nearest thing he had, but only on condition that he informed the doctor at the earliest possible moment that he had been compelled by force of circumstances to alter the prescription. Otherwise this position would be created—that a chemist eventually took upon himself to prescribe for a patient whom he had not seen and of whose condition his only knowledge was that a doctor who had seen the patient had prescribed something different from what the chemist was proposing to make up. He was quite clear in his own mind, and he thought the Committee were quite clear, that in this case the pharmacist made a very grave mistake. It might be that if he had tried to ring up other shops he would have found them all closed on the Easter Monday and he could not have got the proper tablets. It might be also that if he had tried to ring up the doctor he would have found that he was out on his rounds. In those circumstances if he really thought the other tablets were substantially the same he would have been justified in supplying them, but only on condition that he got into touch with the doctor as soon as possible.

Implicit Compliance.—"I do not myself," the chairman proceeded, "attach very much importance to the distinction between the two tablets. What I attach importance to is implicit compliance with the doctor's directions. It may be that tablets M. & B. 693 are a comparatively modern development of the old sulphonamide tablets, and it may be that Mr. —, though he is a pharmaceutical chemist as well as a chemist and druggist, did not appreciate that the 693 tablets were at any rate likely to become or were in process of becoming a specific for pneumonia. At the same time the fact that he had three tins of them on order suggests that he ought to have realised that a good many doctors were prescribing them for pneumonia at the present day. Well, now, how ought the Committee to deal with this case? It has given us a great deal of trouble. We attach the utmost importance to this rule being rigidly complied with, that if a substitution is made it should only be done in an emergency or with the consent of the doctor, and in all cases the doctor should be informed as soon as possible that it has been done. Well, we have seen Mr. — here before us, and he has frankly admitted his mistake. He has not attempted to justify it. He says he realises how foolish his action was, and we are prepared after a good deal of hesitation to take the view that he thought he was doing the best in the circumstances, and that his failure to notify the doctor was little more than a piece of thoughtlessness or carelessness, and therefore we have decided not to direct the removal of his name from the Register, but we wish him to understand how important we regard it that this rule of conduct should be implicitly obeyed, and we hope that other chemists who may read a report of this case will take that warning to heart." The Chairman added that the complaint against the company fell to the ground.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS

Wild-rose Hips.—Dr. Edith Summerskill asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food on July 30 whether he proposed to use wild-rose hips as a source of vitamin C.

Major Lloyd George: It is intended to encourage the use of these and other hedgerow products this autumn (*see also* p. 72.)

Compensation in the Distributive Trade.—Mr. Hewlett asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food on July 23 whether he would consider instituting a system of compensation for the distributive trade on the lines now in operation in manufacturing trades.

Major Lloyd George: No, Sir. I know of no system of compensation for manufacturing trades.

Prices of Torches and Batteries.—Mr. Naylor asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply on July 30 whether steps had been taken to ensure a sufficient supply of torches and batteries in the forthcoming winter; and whether present prices of batteries were to be maintained. The reply to the first part of the question was in the affirmative. Some small alterations in the maximum prices at present in force for certain types of batteries would probably be necessary; the Central Price Regulation Committee would issue a revised Order shortly.

Pharmacy Bill.—In the House of Lords, on July 29, the Lord Chancellor moved the Second Reading of the Pharmacy and Medicines Bill. Viscount Plumer moved an amendment that "This House declines to proceed at the present time, when all national attention and effort are devoted to the task of winning the war, with a Bill which, by proposing to grant a trading privilege to pharmaceutical chemists in the sale of medicine and to deprive herbalists of their existing right to sell many herbal medicines, raises highly contentious questions not connected with the war, and requires more time for consideration than is now available for that purpose." Lord Addison disagreed with the amendment and said the Bill was long-deferred legislation on an urgent matter. Lord Horder also contended that this legislation was overdue and characterised it as a measure that would conduce to the common health. The amendment was withdrawn and the Bill read a second time.



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TRADE-MARK APPLICATIONS

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," July 2, 1941)

"**TYESULES**"; for capsules made wholly or principally of plastics, synthetic resins, or glue (20) (IV). By J. Tye & Son, Ltd., 457 Caledonian Road, London, N.7. 614,734 (Associated).
"**NYLOTEX**"; for all goods made wholly or principally of nylon (23) (IV). By Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Millbank, London, S.W.1. 605,090 (Associated).

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," July 9, 1941)

"**NAILSURE**"; for nail polish remover, etc. (3) (IV). By Douglas Walker Products, 15 Abinger Road, Bedford Park, London, W.4. 614,213.
"**CREMORIN**"; for medicated preparations of aluminium hydroxide for internal use (5) (V). By Alba Pharmaceutical Co., Inc., 80 Varick Street, New York, U.S.A. 610,653.
"**BLITZIDE**"; for insecticides (5) (IV). By Anti-Mistant, Ltd., 59-60 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. 614,414.
"**TOFAXAN**"; for pharmaceutical preparations (5) (IV). By Bayer Products, Ltd., 14 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. 615,051.
"**REPRODEx**"; for photographic instruments and apparatus (9) (IV). By M. H. B. Eddowes, 130 Mount Street, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. 614,097.
"**VERIDIA**"; for scientific instruments, etc. (9) (V). By Rotameter Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Vale Road, Portslade, Sussex. 614,975.
"**RAYDON**"; for paper handkerchiefs, toilet paper (not medicated); and for drinking straws (16) (20) (IV). By Brady, Walters & Co., 165 Marlborough Road, London, N.19. 612,902 and 614,458. (Associated).
"**ROBIN**"; for toilet paper (not medicated) (16) (IV). By Searle & Cushman, Ltd., 22 Billiter Street, London, E.C.3. 614,582.
"**VITEEM**"; for all goods (30) (IV). By Atomised Food Products, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City. 614,824. (Associated).
"**CAUSERIE**"; for mineral waters, syrups for making beverages, etc. (32) (IV). By New Claridge's Hotel, Ltd., Brook Street, London, W.1. 611,434. (Associated).

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," July 16, 1941)

"**KOMAX**"; for industrial chemicals (1) (IV). By I.C.I. (Dyestuffs), Ltd., Wexham Road, Slough. 614,789.
"**NIPANTION**"; for chemical substances, being esters, for use as anti-oxidants and preservatives in pharmaceutical preparations, etc. (1) (IV). By Nipa Laboratories, Ltd., 17 Creechurch Lane, London, E.C.3. 614,794 (Associated).
"**ALKALOSELL**"; for alkaline preparations for treatment of acidity (5) (IV). By Clinical Products, Ltd., 2 The Green, Richmond, Surrey. 614,757.
"**GENOSCOLAMINE**"; for a pharmaceutical preparation of scopalamine (5) (IV). By Wilcox, Jozeau & Co., Ltd., White Lion Street, London, N.1. 614,834.
"**HAEMOVIN**"; for an ointment for treatment piles; and "**MOROVIN**"; for pharmaceutical preparations (5) (IV). By Moore Medicinal Products, Ltd., 7 Bon Accord Square, Aberdeen. 614,930/3.
"**CALMINOR**"; for medicinal preparations for cure of gastric or digestive disorders (5) (IV). By P. H. Bayer, 58 Welbeck Street, London, W.1. 614,982.
"**ALTRA**"; (cross device with restriction on use of colours for same); for indiarubber surgical articles (10) (IV). By R. Wood, 17 Preston Hill, Kenton, Middx. 614,696.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," July 23, 1941)

"**BARONAS**"; for industrial casein (1) (IV). By D. G. Posadas, Calle Nicasio Oroño No. 2034, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. 613,777.
"**ANTHRAFILT**"; for water purifying and softening preparations; and "**SPIRATOR**"; for filtering plant and installations to purify and soften water (1) (11) (IV). By The Permutit Co., Ltd., Permutit House, Gunnersbury Avenue, London, W.4. 614,635 (Associated) and 714,797.
"**BRENTOGEN**"; for all goods (1) (IV). By I.C.I. (Dyestuffs), Ltd., Wexham Road, Slough. 615,111 (Associated).
"**GOYA**"; for perfumes, face powder and toilet essences (3) (IV). By D. R. Collins, Ltd., 52 Brooks Mews, Davies Street, London, W.1. 614,634 (Associated).
"**SEBOSYN**"; for a hair preparation (3) (IV). By F. Delzenne, Ltd., 8 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1. 614,841.

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CONTENTS

PAGE	PAGE
Chemistry of Shellac .. 72	Miscellaneous Inquiries .. 76
Chilean Drugs and Oils .. 76	News of the Week .. 65
Company News .. 67	Parliamentary News .. 69
Deaths .. 67	Personalities .. 67
Editorial Articles:—	Pharmaceutical Society of
Price Changes of Proprietaries 71	Great Britain .. 68
Professional Conduct in	Statutory Committee Meeting 69
Dispensing .. 71	Topical Reflections .. 66
Purchase Tax on Postage .. 71	Tomato Leaf Mould .. 72
A Limitation of Supplies	Trade Marks .. 70
Loophole .. 71	Trade Notes .. 67
Fruit Colour Retention .. 73	Trade Report .. 74
Indian Distributors' Meeting.. 66	Vitamin C in Rose Hips .. 72

Price Changes of Proprietaries

WHEN the repeal of the medicine stamp duties was being discussed during the Committee stage of the Pharmacy and Medicines Bill, the point was raised as to whether the repeal of the duties was not meant largely to benefit financially the ordinary man in the street. In reply, Mr. Stanley Holmes gave an assurance, and pointed out that, under the Prices of Goods Act, neither manufacturers, wholesalers, nor retailers can make more profit on any article than they made in August 1939; therefore, any saving as a result of the repeal of the duties would have to be passed on. Mr. Holmes would, we assume, be speaking with full authority. Chemists will recall that since de-stamping of proprietary medicines became so popular, it has been the practice of many manufacturers to supply two packs of their products: one unstamped for sale through chemists; the other, bearing the stamp, for sale by unqualified traders. Through whichever channel the package reached the public, the retail price was the same. The repeal of the medicine stamp duties comes into force on September 2, and arrangements have been made by which a refund can be obtained from the Board of Customs and Excise on unused stamps. The subject of future retail prices of proprietaries affected by the cancellation of the stamp duty is a matter of concern, and chemists in particular are now waiting to hear from the manufacturers regarding their proposals to meet the new conditions. With the abolition of the stamp duty, stamped proprietaries which have hitherto been sold at 1s. 3d. (exclusive of purchase tax) should, it seems, under the Prices of Goods Act, be sold at 1s. (plus purchase tax). The difficulty in regard to de-stamped medicines arises from the fact that in most cases the value of the stamp was shared between the chemist and the manufacturer. If, therefore, an article at present sold unstamped is to be reduced to the same retail price as that supplied through other than drug trade channels, the chemist's profit will presumably be diminished. There is also the problem regarding unsold stocks. In the case of unqualified traders, this can be solved by the retailer obtaining a refund either from the Excise or through his supplier. In the case of the de-stamped proprietary, the question of such refund does not arise, so that, unless some arrangement is come to between their suppliers and chemists, it is possible that the same article will for a time be on sale at two different prices. It may be mentioned that one firm at least has already issued a notice to the trade that from August 5 they will not supply any lines which bear a patent medicine stamp, and suggest that customers should order urgent requirements from their wholesalers and thus help them to reduce their stocks of stamped lines. Chemists are reminded, however, that, although the stamped proprietaries hitherto sold by them might be sent out by manufacturers unstamped prior to September 2, such products cannot be supplied to the public before that date unless a medicine stamp is fixed on the package.

Professional Conduct in Dispensing

In a statement upon matters of professional conduct issued by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, it is laid down that "No substitution of articles or ingredients prescribed by a physician should be made save in cases of obvious error or in an emergency. In all such cases the authority of the physician should be obtained wherever possible. A note should be made on the prescription and in the prescription book of any such alteration." This direction formed the subject of a recent charge against a pharmacist and a company of which he was a director. The report of the inquiry held by the Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society is published on page 69 of this issue. The case is one of considerable importance to chemists; and the chairman, in delivering the Committee's decision, stressed the importance of implicit compliance with a doctor's directions on a prescription. The doctor had issued a prescription for a supply of M & B 693 tablets, and the chemist, being temporarily out of stock, had supplied tablets of sulphonamide without obtaining the authority of the prescriber. The doctor, not obtaining the result he had anticipated, examined the tablets and found they were not what he had ordered. The chairman of the Committee said that, quite apart from the rule of conduct, it was the duty of the chemist, if he had not a particular medicine in stock and could not get it elsewhere, either to ring up the doctor and ask whether he should substitute something else, or if he did substitute something else, the chemist should do so only on the condition that he informed the doctor of the alteration at the earliest possible moment. Not to do so would be, in effect, that the chemist was taking upon himself to prescribe for a patient whom he had not seen, and of whose condition his only knowledge was that the doctor had seen the patient and had prescribed something different from what the chemist was proposing to make up. It was not suggested that the chemist had transgressed wilfully or with a malicious purpose, and the Committee accepted the view that the chemist thought he was doing the best in the circumstances and that his failure to notify the doctor was little more than thoughtlessness. In the circumstances, the Committee decided not to remove the chemist's name from the Register, but it does not follow that a similar action would be taken if a complaint of this nature was the subject of a future charge against a chemist.

One of the difficulties with which chemists are faced at the present time is the number of new products emanating from manufacturers' laboratories as the result of research carried on during recent years, and perhaps no better example could be chosen than the sulphonamides. These chemical products have been the subject of more than one authoritative article in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, and, in fact, formed No. 3 (June 7, 1941, p. 341) of the series now being published under the title "Chemistry of Therapeutic Substances." In that article the differences between the various derivatives was clearly indicated.

Purchase Tax on Postage

From time to time we have received information from manufacturers and wholesale distributors, chiefly those concerned with the production and distribution of toilet preparations and similar classes of goods, that some retailers have objected to pay purchase tax on the amount of postage on small parcels, and they have asked us to draw the attention of chemists to the matter and to explain the position. The point is governed by the following: "The price (for the purpose of assessing P.T.) is to include the cost of delivery to the buyer at his place of business and of insurance and other costs." The practice that seems to have been adopted by most sections of the trade in respect of orders for wholesale bulk quantities is for the quoted price to include cost of delivery. That is, the manufacturer or wholesaler, when estimating his sales price for quantities, includes a certain amount to cover cost of delivery. In the case of orders for small quantities to be delivered by parcels post, the price quoted does not include cost of delivery. The amount of the postage is usually shown on the invoice and, under the Act, the supplier must collect purchase tax on the value of the goods plus postage, in other words, his delivered price. The misunderstanding arises, not because of any distinction in the Act between small and large orders or methods of delivery, but because most registered suppliers have a system whereby their quotations for bulk goods are usually a "delivered price" whereas, for orders for small quantities—where cost of delivery is of course much higher in proportion, they quote an ex works or warehouse price, to which they add the cost of postage.

A Limitation of Supplies Loophole

Application of the Limitation of Supplies Order to Northern Ireland has given rise to an anomalous situation in that country. The Order applies in full to traders in Belfast and other parts of

Northern Ireland, and all orders coming from there to wholesale dealers and manufacturers in London are therefore restricted. Chemists in Eire can order freely, and provided the manufacturer or wholesaler is in a position to do so he can supply the goods to the full extent. Ulster chemists, though restricted by the Order, may trade with Eire, and there is nothing to prevent them from ordering as much as they like from a wholesale dealer in Dublin. They may obtain, through Eire, goods they are unable to get from London or Liverpool, with only the boundary Customs provisions to contend with.

CHEMISTRY OF SHELLAC

A VALUABLE contribution to the chemistry of Shellac by Kirk, Spoerri and Gardner has just been published ("Journal of the American Chemical Society," 1941, 1243). Shellolic acid, the acid resinous constituent of lac, has attracted considerable attention from chemists. It was first isolated by Harriss and Nagel in 1922, since when some excellent papers dealing with it have been published, also many of little or no value. Harriss and Nagel first saponified the hard resin of lac, removed the sleuritic acid, and then converted the remaining acids into their methyl esters, separating the shellolic ester by recrystallisation from ether. Several later workers, having failed to isolate the acid by this method, tried to do so by other methods. From various fractions of the resin Weinberger and Gardner obtained an amorphous powder having the composition $C_{16}H_{20}O_5$. This they named laccolic lactone, but they could not obtain any crystalline derivatives of it. It is pointed out that no one has so far succeeded in separating shellolic acid from the mixed acids, without a preliminary conversion into its methyl ester. The authors consider it reasonable to assume that shellolic acid is one of the constituents of the inter-esters composing natural lac resin. The largest amount of shellolic acid obtained from any lac by the present authors was 3.6 per cent., which confirms the results of Nagel and Mertens, who found from 2.8 to 4 per cent.

Method of Analysis.—The present authors precipitated the lead salts of the lac acids which yielded insoluble lead salts, and suspended the precipitate in a solution of hydrogen chloride in methyl alcohol. The lead chloride was filtered off after three days, and the dimethyl shellolate isolated in the conventional manner. As the properties of the dimethyl shellolate isolated were identical with those found by Harriss and Nagel, it is obvious that the work of those chemists remains as the pioneer work, in spite of failures to reproduce their work by their methods. The present authors isolated shellolic acid from dimethyl shellolate by hydrolysing the ester, melting at 150° – 151° , by boiling with caustic soda and then adding the exact equivalent of normal sulphuric acid. On evaporation of the solution under reduced pressure in a vacuum desiccator over P_2O_5 , crystals separated out which melted at 206° . On analysis these crystals gave an acid value 374 (theoretical = 379) and the following combustion figures:—

	Found	Theoretical
Carbon, per cent.	60.47; 60.6	60.81
Hydrogen, per cent.	6.88; 6.77	6.82

These figures agree with the formula $C_{16}H_{20}O_6$. A specimen of shellolic acid so isolated was reconverted into dimethyl shellolate in the normal manner, and was found to have the following characters, which are compared with those for the theoretical values for $C_{17}H_{24}O_6$:—

	Found	Theoretical
Sap. value	340; 340	339.4
Mol. wt.	328; 330; 324	330
Carbon	63.1; 63.22	62.92
Hydrogen	7.68; 7.46	7.47
Sp. rotation	+36°	—

A pure specimen of dimethyl shellolate was dissolved in methyl alcohol and added to an aqueous solution of hydrozine hydrate, and the mixture boiled under a reflux condenser for thirty minutes. Shellolyl dihydrozide crystallised out on cooling. On recrystallisation from hot water the product melted with decomposition at 246° . It has been shown by analysis to have the formula $C_{16}H_{24}O_4N_4$.

Earlier Work Confirmed.—The authors have shown that the body previously described by Weinberger and Gardner as laccolic lactone is in fact a mixture of dibasic acids. The resin fractions from which this product was obtained contained less shellolic acid than lac resin as a whole. The authors interpreted this as a further indication that other dibasic acids are also present as constituents of the inter-esters of lac resin. It will be remembered that the present satisfactory condition of the commercial analysis of shellac and other forms of lac is due to E. J. Parry, whose work was published, in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* (1901, II, 67; 1902, I, 670; 1905, I, 556), and that the American markets accepted Parry's work.

TOMATO LEAF MOULD

ADVISORY Leaflet No. 263, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, gives information on the cause and treatment of tomato leaf mould, a disease of tomatoes caused by the fungus *Cladosporium fulvum*. The disease usually starts in June or July, sometimes quite suddenly. It is rare in the open, but very common and often severe under glass. Among the fungicidal treatments suggested are spraying with the following:

1. Sulphur Compounds.—Reasonably good control has been obtained in some localities with these compounds, but generally they leave a deposit on the fruits, which must be wiped off before marketing. At times, also, they may cause scorching and discolour paintwork. Liver of sulphur (1–1½ oz. to 2 gall. water) with 1½ oz. ordinary flour to make it adhere better, and lime-sulphur (1 in 60) are compounds that have been used. In general, however, sulphur compounds have not proved satisfactory except in warm and sunny districts in the south, and in many parts the treatments have been replaced by the two outlined below. One of these (No. 2) is particularly useful on tender growth early in the season, but later on, when the plants are strong, the second method is to be preferred. 2. Salicylanilide.—A suitable wetting agent should be added. 3. Colloidal Copper Spray.—This spray has the advantage that it may be used in conjunction with petroleum emulsion for the control of red spider. It is unsafe to apply petroleum early in the season or within ten days of sulphur or salicylanilide sprays.

VITAMIN C IN ROSE HIPS

THE Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, when asked in the House of Commons, on July 30, whether he proposed to encourage the use of wild rose hips as a source of vitamin C, replied in the affirmative. While it is generally known that rose hips contain vitamin C, very little information is available as to their exact ascorbic acid content. In the few assays that have been made, however, it was found that rose hips, assayed soon after collection, contained approximately 350 mgm. of ascorbic acid per 100 gm. of the fresh fruit—a high yield compared with other and more commonly used substances. The following table compares the vitamin C content of rose hips with that of common food substances.

COMPARATIVE VITAMIN C CONTENT OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Substance	Mgm. of ascorbic acid per 100 gm.	International units
ROSE HIPS (FRESH)	350	7,000
Parsley	175	3,500
Black currants	100	2,000
Lemon juice, fresh	60	1,200
Spinach	60	1,200
Turnip greens	60	1,200
Broccoli	50	1,000
Orange juice	50	1,000
Strawberries	50	1,000
Watercress	50	1,000
Cabbage	40	800
Grapefruit juice, fresh	40	800
Cauliflower	30	600
Lime juice	30	600
Tomatoes, ripe	30	600
Turnips	30	600
Gooseberry	25	500

The figure given above for rose hips refers to the fruit of *Rosa canina* (dog rose) and allied species, but it would seem that some varieties yield even higher ascorbic acid figures. Thus, it has recently been stated that the hips of *Rosa rugosa* contain as much as 777 mgm. of ascorbic acid per 100 gm. of fresh pulp. As the ascorbic acid content of dried rose hips is less than that of the fresh fruit, it is preferable to preserve the fruit in the form of a confection. The following method has been suggested for the preparation of a rose-hip jelly:—

"Boil the fresh ripe hips with a little water and strain through a sieve. Add an equal quantity of sugar and boil again until a jelly is formed on cooling."

"Beasley's Formulary" (1899) gives the following instructions for the preparation of Confectio Rosae Caninae: "Gather the hips before they are quite ripe, cut off the limbs of the calyx and the extremity of the peduncle, reject the achenes and hairs, put the fleshy part in a porcelain vessel and sprinkle them with a little white wine, stand in a cool place and stir up from time to time. When the hips become soft, beat in a marble mortar and pulp through a hair sieve. Add to every two parts of this pulp three parts of sugar in powder. Warm for a few minutes on the water-bath, and when cold keep in an earthenware or porcelain pot."

FRUIT COLOUR RETENTION

NATURAL pigments in fruit products may change in tint or hue during preparation, processing, or storage; discoloration or browning may occur as a result of the formation of pigmented substances by decomposition of certain chemical constituents of the fruit. Joslyn ("Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," 13. III. 308) summarises present knowledge of the chemistry of colour changes in natural plant pigments. The discoloration of freshly injured fruit tissues (apples, pears, apricots, etc.) containing direct oxidases is largely enzymatic; that of canned berries and cherries is due largely to the changes in tint of anthocyanin pigments on formation of stannous salts; discoloration of pasteurised juices is largely due to polymerisation of primary or secondary products of oxidation; and that of syrups is largely due to formation of humic-acid-like complexes from sugars. Where several factors are involved, they usually occur in consecutive stages rather than simultaneously. Plant pigments fall roughly into the categories of water-insoluble plastid pigments occurring in the chloroplasts and chromoplasts, and cell-sap-soluble pigments. The chlorophylls and the carotenoid pigments belong to the former class, and the anthocyanins, flavones, flavonols, flavins, xanthones, anthraquinone, and other naturally occurring quinones belong to the latter. The plastid pigments are subject to change in colour with change in state, as a result of adsorption on colloids present in the chromoplasts, of change from solid colloidal state or crystalline state to solution in lipids present, or of decomposition of complexes such as the chlorophyll-protein complex. Change of solvent markedly affects the colour.

Anthocyanins.—Anthocyanins readily form metallic salts of a blue or purplish colour, particularly with tin, aluminium, or iron salts. The degree of alteration of colour on addition of metal salts depends on the metal used and the nature of the anthocyanins. The flavonols turn green or greenish purple in the presence of iron salts, as do the natural tannins. Copper salts darken the anthocyanin pigments and, by replacing the magnesium in chlorophyll, form stable unattractive green derivatives. Zinc also fixes the green colour of chlorophyll. Tin salts react with anthocyanins and with certain flavonols, forming complexes that discolour less rapidly than free flavonols. The anthocyanins form salts with acids, the acid salt being usually bright red. In the presence of strong acid the colourless leucoanthocyanins are converted into anthocyanins. Pink colouration in canned pears may be due to this change. The carotenoid pigments are rather unstable to acids; the flavins are stable. Chlorophylls in the presence of acid lose magnesium and become converted into the respective brown pheophytins. The reaction is faster in the presence of natural or added reducing agents. On reduction with tin or tin salts, anthocyanins become colourless or in some cases turn strong yellow. Pigments vary markedly in susceptibility to oxidation and in the nature of the oxidation products. The carotenoids bleach, the flavonols and tannins turn brown, the flavins are not changed, and the anthocyanins are modified according to the extent of methoxylation of the free phenolic groups and the extent of glucosidal-linkage formation. In alkaline solution the anthocyanin pigments turn purple or dark blue, the flavones and flavonols become more readily oxidisable by air, the flavins become unstable, and chlorophylls undergo hydrolysis of the ester linkages, with little change in colour. The pale yellow of the flavones, flavonols, and tannins changes to a deeper yellow with alkali. Certain substances like sugar increase the rate of decomposition of chlorophyll on heating. The primary degradation products of the pigments may undergo condensation and polymerisation, with formation of deposits and precipitates. Thus, the loss of colour of red wines may be due to demethoxylation of the anthocyanin, followed by condensation of the residue into a brown, insoluble complex. Discoloration by sulphides of iron or tin formed by the action of hydrogen sulphide or volatile organic sulphides on the container may occur in canned fruit products.

Enzyme Action.—Many fruits undergo more or less rapid browning as the result of injury or over-ripening: the mechanism of the discoloration is not too well known. A whole range of phenolic substances, including tannins, are discoloured by secondary induced oxidation. At present the most plausible mechanism is that which involves the interaction of a polyphenol oxidase with oxygen and a suitable substrate. In the oxidative transformation of catechol, an *o*-benzoquinone is formed in the initial stages. This orthoquinone may be further oxidised to hydroxyquinone, either directly or through interaction with water. The hydroxyquinone is then believed to undergo a polymerisation of some sort to yield the brown pigments. Enzymic oxidation usually occurs rapidly in the presence of oxygen but is restricted to tissues which contain active oxidase systems and in which dehydrogenase or reductase activity is absent.

Oxidases, however, are destroyed by heat, phenolases being more thermostable. Oxidase activity is reduced by storage at lower temperatures, or by decrease in pH, inhibited by the halides and by sugar syrup, and completely checked by sulphur dioxide and certain other antioxidants. At the same concentration the retarding effect of sucrose has been found to be greater than that of glycerin or dextrose. The activity of peach oxidase was completely inhibited in solutions containing 70 per cent. of sucrose or 60 per cent. of glycerin. In the absence of air and peroxides, enzymatic darkening is of minor importance, though primary products of enzymatic oxidation may induce secondary changes even in the absence of active enzyme systems or oxygen. The browning of many fruit products is usually initiated by exposure to air, and in preserved fruit juices and syrups it occurs first at the surface exposed to air and spreads subsequently throughout the entire mass. This browning is inhibited or retarded by sulphurous acid and its salts, and does not occur until the concentration of sulphur dioxide has been reduced by oxidation to a certain minimum value dependent on composition, previous treatment, and storage conditions. In the two fruit products studied the browning was accompanied by loss of vitamin C, a loss which preceded discoloration, and it was found that browning of the juice in the presence of air was not apparent until the iodine-reducing value of the juice decreased to approximately half its initial figure. Beyond this point browning became more marked and increased in intensity at an apparently faster rate than the decrease in iodine-reducing value. The primary products of oxidation of filtered orange juice (oxidised ascorbic acid, flavonols, or reductones) are not coloured, and browning of rapidly oxidised juice, in either presence or absence of oxygen, occurs at the same rate as that of the same juice exposed to air. Fruit products that darken at an appreciable rate at 20° C. may be stored at 0° for several years without discoloration, whereas at 40° they darken extremely rapidly and intensively. The browning of sugar cane products has been ascribed to the oxidation of polyphenols catalysed by traces of iron. The development of grey to black discoloration in potatoes after cooking is believed to be due to the accumulation of tyrosine, or to a product of its oxidation by tyrosinase, which is spontaneously oxidisable when the cooked tissue is exposed to air. Chlorogenic acid is chiefly responsible for the browning of coffee. The role of vitamin C in the discoloration of fruit products is perplexing. The observed loss in vitamin C during browning may be due either to its simultaneous oxidation along with other reducing constituents, such as the flavonols, or to its oxidation by the quinones or other products of oxidation, or it may serve as an antioxidant. In filtered citrus juices the principal reducing agents are ascorbic acid and flavonols, whose reaction may be influenced by the sugars, soluble nitrogenous constituents, and traces of galacturonic acid. Although the direct destruction of vitamin C by sulphur dioxide does not occur, it is possible that sulphites on oxidation may induce the oxidation of vitamin C. It was found that the total vitamin-C content of sulphited juices could be determined by oxidation with iodine, followed by reduction with hydrogen sulphide, under specified conditions, and then titration of the total ascorbic acid by iodine. Under the conditions established there was no formation of iodine-reducing substances from sulphates by reduction with hydrogen sulphide. The addition of sulphur dioxide was found to retard rather than accelerate the oxidation of vitamin C.

Amino Acids.—Among other constituents of fruit whose decomposition results in discoloration, the amino acids predominate. When warmed with reducing sugars in neutral or slightly alkaline solutions, many amino acids form dark brown amorphous materials insoluble in water. During the reaction, carbon dioxide is evolved, and the solution deepens in colour. Certain amino acids, e.g. tryptophan, condense with aldehydes in acid solution to give black amorphous humins. Aniline, tryptophan, and other aromatic amines markedly increase the browning of orange juice, and free ammonia or ammonium ion hastens the darkening of both sugar syrup and grape-juice concentrates. Traces of ammonia also enhance darkening.

MR. DONALD JOHN GRANT, 270 Uxbridge Road, Hatch End, Middlesex, chemist, who died on January 31, left estate of the gross value of £9,058, with net personality £4,849.

MR. CHARLES ARTHUR SWINN, The Cottage, Windmill Row, St. Neots, Hunts, retired chemist, who died on January 4, left estate of the gross value of £4,197, with net personality £3,926.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM TOWERS, Laurel Bank, Woolton Road, Wavertree, Liverpool, and of Widnes, chemical laboratory furnisher, who died at Couchan, near Douglas, Isle of Man, on February 23, left £30,417, with net personality £27,534.

TRADE REPORT

Spot quotations recorded for pharmaceutical chemicals, crude drugs and essential oils represent the prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. C.i.f. quotations do not include marine war risk insurance and other abnormal charges payable in the present emergency

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, August 6

ALTHOUGH the few days of business this week have been rather quiet, there has been a fair amount of inquiry from the home consuming trades. Several prices change have occurred, mostly to higher figures, and, in the case of some Far-Eastern products, new high levels have been reached. In PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS business has been quiet, but the general tone remains quite steady. The demand for CRUDE DRUGS, although somewhat slow, is fairly good in the aggregate, and some of the markets are exceptionally firm. Spot holders of unrestricted AGAR are asking still higher prices; there is not much of this material left, and new importations are confined to requirements for bacteriological use. New-crop offers of CURAÇAO ALOES have not yet been received. There appears to be no slackening in the demand for ANTIMONY, and spot prices show no change, despite the fact that the price of the ore tends to rise. BALSAMS are steady at previously quoted figures, business being on a limited scale. Sellers of BENZOIN are difficult to find, and there are still no indications of freight being available from origin. Very little JAPANESE CAMPHOR is now available on spot, but consumers are still apparently keen to lay in stocks; as noted last week, the price of English refined has been advanced. CASCARA SAGRADA is firm and in poor supply on spot; forward offers of new-crop are difficult to obtain. Steady conditions obtain for CLOVES. Spot supplies of COLOCYNTH are difficult to locate, and any holders of fine white pulp would require a fairly high price. DRAGONS BLOOD is firm at the higher prices noted last week. Forward prices of Portuguese ERGOT are tending easier. Shipment offers of GAMBAGE are unobtainable under present conditions. COCHIN GINGER is quoted dearer afloat. Rather firmer conditions are noted for IPECACUANHA. LOBELIA HERB is firmly held at the advanced price recorded in our last report. Chinese MENTHOL continues to sell on spot at very high figures: holders of afloat parcels are not keen sellers until the position in China becomes clearer. There has been no further news of the impending control over PEPPER, but in the meantime prices have tended to weaken. The SENEGA crop is reported light, and forward offers are difficult to obtain. SHELLAC is now a steady market. Spot values of WITCH HAZEL (LIQUID EXTRACT) have advanced by a few pence. ESSENTIAL OILS have had a quiet week, with sales confined to limited quantities. Values are mostly at the levels noted last week. ANISE (STAR) is very scarce, and the position is not likely to improve for some considerable time. Firm conditions obtain for CANANGA, with the price tending dearer. English-made CLOVE is firm, but unchanged. LEMON-GRASS is firmly held at the advanced figures recorded last week. Considerably higher values are current for Chinese PEPPERMINT, and supplies are becoming increasingly difficult to find. The Ministry of Food announces that there will be no change in the existing prices of oils and fats allocated to primary wholesalers and large trade users for the four weeks ending August 30, with the exception of PALM OIL (ACID OIL), the price of which is still under consideration, and will be announced later. Among the SYNTHETICS and ISOLATES, higher prices are recorded for AUBEPINE (ex anethol), CITRAL, EUGENOL, ISOEUGENOL, LINALOL, LINALYL ACETATE, and PHENYLACETIC ALDEHYDE.

Exchange Rates on London.—The following are the principal rates of exchange at the opening on August 6: New York, 4.03 dollars (Bank of England fixed rate); Madrid, 40.50 pesetas (official) and 46.55 pesetas (voluntary); Lisbon, 100 escudos (Bank of England fixed rate); Zurich, 17.35 francs (Bank of England fixed rate); Shanghai, 2½-3½d. (per dollar); Stockholm, 16.90 kroner (Bank of England fixed rate).

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETANILIDE.—Market firm, with sustained demand. Prices are unchanged at about 2s. 5d. per lb.

ASPIRIN.—Steady, with makers' prices per lb. unchanged: 10 cwt., 2s. 7d.; 5 cwt., 2s. 8d.; 1 cwt., 2s. 8½d.; 28 lb., 3s. 4d.; 14 lb., 3s. 5d.; 7 lb., 3s. 6½d.; 4 lb., 3s. 7½d.; 1 lb., 3s. 10½d. **TABLETS.**—Makers' prices for bulk quantities are unchanged: Under 5,000, 3s. 1½d.; 5,000, 2s. 11½d.; 10,000, 2s. 10½d.; 25,000, 2s. 8½d.; 50,000, 2s. 7½d.; 100,000, 2s. 6½d.; 250,000, 2s. 6d.; 500,000, 2s. 5½d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 4½d.; 2,000,000, 2s. 3½d. per 1,000.

BROMIDES.—There are no changes in makers' prices: Potassium, B.P., 5 cwt., 2s. 8½d.; 1 cwt., 2s. 9½d.; 28 lb., 3s. 4d.; 14 lb., 3s. 5½d.; 7 lb., 3s. 6½d.; 4 lb., 3s. 8½d.; 1 lb., 3s. 11d. Sodium, one penny per lb., and ammonium, threepence per lb. extra. War-emergency clause and usual re-sale terms apply.

CAFFEINE.—Current quotations per lb. are as follows: PURE, B.P., 100 lb. or one cwt., 26s.; 56 lb., 27s. 6d.; 28 lb., 29s.; smaller quantities, 30s. 6d. **CITRATE.**—100 lb. or one cwt., 17s. 6d.; 56 lb., 19s.; 28 lb., 20s. 6d.; smaller quantities, 22s. For prices of other salts, see C. & D., July 12, p. 21.

COCAINE.—British makers' prices for wholesale bulk quantities are as follows: HYDROCHLORIDE and NITRATE, 25 oz. and over, 35s. 8d.; 16 oz. and less than 25 oz., 36s. 10d.; over 8 oz. and less than 16 oz., 38s. per oz. **ALKALOID, CITRATE, and SALICYLATE**, 25 oz. and over, 39s. 1d.; 16 oz. and less than 25 oz., 40s. 4d.; over 8 oz. and less than 16 oz., 41s. 7d. per oz., 16-oz. packages free, smaller packing extra. The scale of prices applicable to distributors of smaller quantities is as follows: HYDROCHLORIDE and NITRATE, 8 oz., 40s.; 4 oz. and less than 7 oz., 40s. 7d.; 2 oz. and less than 4 oz., 41s. 6d.; 1 oz. and less than 2 oz., 42s. 7d.; ½ oz. and less than 1 oz., 44s. 2d.; ¼ oz. and less than ½ oz., 47s. 3d. per oz. **ALKALOID, CITRATE and SALICYLATE**, 8 oz., 43s. 5d.; 4 oz. and

less than 8 oz., 44s.; 2 oz. and less than 4 oz., 44s. 11d.; 1 oz. and less than 2 oz., 46s. 2d.; ½ oz. and less than 1 oz., 47s. 9d.; ¼ oz. and less than ½ oz., 50s. 10d. per oz., packages extra. Re-sale: Sales are subject to buyer's undertaking not to re-sell any quantity below scale current at time of re-sale. Export prices vary according to destination.

ETHERS (METHYLATED).—Steady at makers' prices: Prices per lb. for winchester quarts, are: 0.750, 1s. 5½d.; 0.735, 1s. 5½d.; 0.730, 1s. 5½d.; 0.725, 1s. 7½d.; 0.725 (triply rectified), 2s. 0½d.; 0.720, 1s. 8½d.; 0.717, 2s. 2½d.; 0.720 B.P. (not for anaesthesia), 1s. 10d. Larger quantities are at lower prices.

HEXAMINE.—Free-running crystals are quoted by dealers at around 2s. 3d. per lb., with other grades at lower prices.

MERCURY IODIDES.—Makers' prices per lb. are unchanged: RED, less than 7 lb., 17s.; not less than 7 lb., 16s. 8d.; not less than 14 lb., 16s. 2d. GREEN, less than 7 lb., 19s.; not less than 7 lb., 18s. 8d.; not less than 14 lb., 18s. 2d. YELLOW, less than 7 lb., 20s. 8d.; not less than 7 lb., 20s. 4d.; not less than 14 lb., 19s. 10d. per lb. net, carriage paid.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Makers' quotations are as follows: Five cwt., 1s. 8½d. per lb.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; smaller quantities, in bottles, 1s. 11d. per lb.

MORPHINE.—Makers' prices steady at the recent advance. For full scale, see C. & D., August 2, p. 62.

PHENAZONE.—Firm; supplies restricted. Dealers quote about 18s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—Makers' prices are unchanged as follows: Less than 7 lb., 4s. 2d.; 7 lb., 4s. 1d.; 14 lb., 4s.; 28 lb., 3s. 11d.; one cwt., 3s. 10d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Makers' prices are steady: 5 cwt., 1s. 4½d. per lb.; 3 cwt., 1s. 5d.; 1 cwt., 1s. 5½d., in one-cwt. drums. Drums extra and returnable.

SACCHARIN.—Convention rate remains at 98s. 4d. per lb. for 550 material, duty paid. Neither wholesale nor retail prices are officially controlled.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Market steady, with makers quoting as follows: 5 cwt., 1s. 8d. per lb.; 1 cwt., 1s. 8½d.; 28 lb., 2s. 0½d., in 28 lb. parcels; 14 lb., 2s. 6½d.; 7 lb., 2s. 7½d.; 4 lb., 2s. 9½d. Can be assorted with sodium salicylate.

THEOBROMINE.—Current prices per lb. are as follows: PURE, 100 lb. or one cwt., 26s.; 56 lb., 27s. 6d.; 28 lb., 29s.; smaller quantities, 30s. 6d. per lb. For prices of salts, see C. & D., July 12, p. 21.

VANILLIN.—British makers quote as follows: Ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 18s. per lb.; one cwt., 18s. 1½d.; 56 lb., 18s. 3d.; less than 56 lb., 18s. 6d., carriage paid in U.K. Tins in cases returnable.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE ROOT.—The spot price of Indian root, if available, would be in the region of 1s. 7d. per lb.

AGAR.—Demand continues for the unrestricted material and holders are now asking 24s. per lb. Some Kobe No. 1 for bacteriological use, now landing, is offered at 16s. per lb.

ALOES.—There are still no new-crop offers for CURAÇAO; spot remains nominal owing to lack of supplies. Cape, spot, about 55s. to 57s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

ANTIMONY.—Demand continues good, and there are no changes to report in prices. English regulus, £102 10s. per ton, delivered, for minimum 99 per cent.; foreign regulus, £93 per ton, duty paid; Chinese, nominal.

ARNICA FLOWERS.—The market is bare of supplies, and no quotations are available.

BALSAMS.—Market steady; quotations unchanged. *Tolu*, about 8s. 6d. per lb.; *Canada*, approximately 7s. 9d. per lb.; *Copaiba*, B.P., about 3s. 6d. per lb., if available; *Peru*, 7s. 3d. and 7s. 6d. per lb.

BELLADONNA.—Indian root and leaves are quoted forward at around 350s. per cwt., c.i.f.

BENZOIN.—Remains in steady inquiry, but with few sellers. Spot, approximately 46 to 47 per cwt., ex store.

BISMUTH METAL.—Current quotations are steady at one dollar 25 cents per lb., for minimum 5-cwt. lots.

BUCHU.—Quiet and unchanged. Spot, about 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. for good green rounds; shipment, new-crop, unchanged at about 2s. 7½d. per lb. for f.a.q.

CAMPHOR.—Demand for Japanese continues good, but spot stocks are practically exhausted. Slabs, if available, about 5s. 4d. per lb., nominal, and flowers, about the same figure. English refined, steady at the recent advance, as follows: Flowers, one cwt., 7s.; 28 lb., 7s. 3d.; less than 28 lb., 7s. 6d. per lb. Transparent tablets, ¼-oz.: one cwt., 7s. 6d.; 28 lb., 7s. 9d.; less than 28 lb., 8s. per lb.

CANTHARIDES.—Chinese, spot, approximately 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—Demand continues quiet, with values steady. Spot, Bombay seed, about 5s. 3d. per lb.; Mangalore seed, 5s.; Aleppy greens, 5s. 3d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Firm and in poor supply on the spot; there are still no forward offers of new-crop. Spot, between 140s. and 150s. per cwt., according to age of bark.

CHILLIES.—No change on the week. Mombasa, spot, 165s. per cwt., ellers; Sierra Leone, 160s.; and Sudan, 155s., duty paid.

CLOVES.—Market steady; values unchanged. Zanzibar, spot, nominal 2s. 1d. per lb.; shipment, grade 2, nominal, Madagascar, unquoted.

COLOCYNTH.—There is a steady inquiry for fine white pulp, but supplies are difficult to find. Spot, about 3s. 6d. per lb.

DAMIANA LEAVES.—The market continues bare of supplies and quotations are nominal.

DANDELION ROOT.—The spot value of small supplies of Indian would be approximately 155s. per cwt.

DERRIS ROOT.—Demand remains steady; values unchanged. Spot, per cent. rotenone, about 1s. 3d. per lb.; slightly lower, about 1s. 2d. per lb.; 18 per cent. ether extract, tested, about 1s. per lb.

DRAGONS BLOOD.—Firm on spot, with quotations for re-boiled at about 30 per cwt.

ERGOT.—Quiet. Spot quotations for Portuguese are easier at about 9s. per lb.; shipment, new-crop, rather easier at 6s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

GAMBOGE.—Forward offers are unobtainable. Spot, in small supply, about £30 per cwt., nominal.

GINGER.—Cochin is quoted dearer afloat. West African, spot, 170s. per cwt., sellers; afloat, 150s., c.i.f. Cochin, unwashed, afloat, 150s., c.i.f.

HENBANE.—Indian is quoted forward at approximately 350s. per cwt., c.i.f.

HONEY.—Maximum c.i.f. prices per cwt. paid by importers are as follows: Produced in Canada, 65s.; in any British Dependency in the West Indies (including British Honduras), 65s.; Australia, 65s.; New Zealand, 65s.; Tanganyika, 45s.

HYDRASTIS.—Dealers are quoting about 22s. per lb. for tested and about 20s. per lb. for untested.

IPECACUANHA.—Rather firmer. Matto Grosso, price from origin is now at about 16s. per lb., c.i.f., with re-sellers at around 15s.; spot, about 7s. 6d. per lb., ex store. Minas, unchanged on spot at about 12s. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; shipment offers are difficult to obtain. EXT. IPECAC. LIQ., 60s. per lb., for minimum lots of twelve winchesters.

LOBELIA HERB.—Firm at the advanced price of 2s. 3d. per lb. noted last week.

MENTHOL.—Chinese is again reported in good demand and business has been done on spot at 45s. per lb., with some further small supplies available at this figure. Some afloat holders would require about 45s., but are not keen sellers until the position in China becomes clarified; there are no offers from China at present. Japanese, a few odd cases on spot at about 45s. per lb.

MERCURY.—Quotations are controlled at £37 15s. to £48 15s. per bottle of 76 lb., ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS.—Steady and unchanged. Spot, Eastern browns, 65's, 2s. 4d. per lb.; 80's, 2s. 2d.; West Indian, sound unassorted, 1s. 9d.; 80's, 2s. 2d.; 90's, 2s.; wormy and broken, 1s. 7d., nominal.

ORANGE PEEL.—The spot value of bitter quarters is about 2s. 1s. to 2s. 2d. per lb.; thin-cut, if available, about 4s. per lb.

PEPPERS.—Market easy. Lampong, spot, in bond, 9d. per lb., nominal; Tellicherry, spot, 9½d.; Aleppy, spot, 9½d., nominal. White Muntok, dull spot, in bond, 1s. 4d. per lb., nominal; shipment, August, unquoted.

PIMENTO.—Quiet, with spot sellers at 2s. 1d. per lb.; shipment, new-crop, August–September, 170s. per cwt., nominal.

PYRETHRUM.—Dealers quote Kenya flowers at about 175s. to 185s. per cwt., ex store. Importers of large quantities would pay appropriately lower prices.

QUILLAIA BARK.—Dealers' price for small spot supplies remains at about 110s. to 120s. per cwt. ex store.

RHUBARB.—Steady inquiry. Spot, rough-round, about 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d. per lb., according to quality and soundness; rough-coat flat high-dried, about 6s. 6d. per lb. Forward offers remain in the region of 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb., c.i.f., subject to freight being available. Spot value of Shensi would be about 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., according to variety.

RUBBER.—Fully steady. Standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 13½d., buyers; 13½d., sellers; September–December, 13½d., buyers; 13½d., sellers.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Turkish, spot, duty paid, 145s. CANARY.—Nothing available on spot. CARAWAY.—Dutch, spot, nominal, 290s., duty paid. CORIANDER.—Spot, Morocco quoted, 150s., duty paid, ex store, London or Liverpool; Indian, 145s. to 150s., duty free. CUMIN.—Malta, spot, 145s., duty free; Morocco, nominal, 147s. 6d., duty paid. DILL.—Indian, spot, 87s. 6d., duty free. FENNEL.—Indian, spot, 85s. to 87s. 6d., ex store Hull, duty free. FENUGREEK.—Morocco, spot, 50s., duty paid, ex Liverpool; Indian, 50s., duty free, ex store Hull. MUSTARD.—English, 105s. to 110s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—New-crop is reported light, and shipment offers are difficult to obtain; value would be in the region of 4s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. Spot, in small supply, about 5s. 6d. per lb.

SENNA.—Firm. Tinnevely, spot, supply small. No. 1 leaves, 10d. per lb.; No. 2 leaves, 6½d.; No. 3 leaves, 5d. per lb. Hand-picked Tinnevely pods, if available, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; manufacturing pods, 9d. to 10d. per lb. Alexandrian hand-picked pods, a few small lots available at 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per lb.; manufacturing quality, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

A report on the senna crop of the Madras Province for 1940–41 ("Indian Trade Journal," May 15) states that since the last report issued in January 1941 the senna trade had been almost dead. Exports during January, February, March and April, which were

restricted to Indian coastal ports and to Rangoon, were of very small size only and consisted mainly of old stocks held by various merchants. There was no freight available to either the United Kingdom, U.S.A. or the Far East. The intermediate Satur crop was due during the months mentioned, but this crop was far below normal in size, the heavy November floods having done considerable damage to plants. The little that came in from Satur found a market at an average price of Rs. 25 per candy of 500 lb. The crop outlook for Tinnevely senna, due to commence with May, is very good; there were sufficient rains and there is enough water for irrigation also. It is feared, however, that the demand will be poor. The continent of Europe, the main buyer of senna, is cut off; freight to the United Kingdom is practically unavailable and freight to the U.S.A. is difficult to secure so that stocks are bound to accumulate here without an outlet, and this in turn will have a depressing effect on prices.

SHELLAC.—Steady. Standard TN orange, spot, 142s. 6d. per cwt., sellers; shipment, 140s., sellers, c.i.f. Fine orange, spot, 155s. to 200s.; pure button, 175s. per cwt., nominal.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—Steady, but quiet. Dealers would require about 1s. 2d. per lb. for grinding quality, and about 2s. 1½d. per lb. for wired bundles, on spot.

SQUILL.—The spot value of small supplies of Indian would be about 120s. per cwt.

TURMERIC.—Spot, Madras finger, 80s., duty free; business done at 65s., c.i.f., now afloat.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, spot, approximately 150s. per cwt., ex store.

WITCH HAZEL (LIQUID EXTRACT).—Spot is quoted a shade dearer at 10s. 6d. per Imperial gallon, duty paid.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ANISE (STAR).—Spot, tins in cases, about 16s. per lb.; drums, about 15s. 6d. per lb. Supplies are restricted, with little likelihood of an improvement for some time.

BAY.—Quiet spot demand at prices ranging between 7s. 6d. and 8s. per lb., ex store.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Present spot quotations are steady around 18s. 6d. per lb.

CAJUPUT.—Quiet and unchanged. Spot between 7s. and 7s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

CANANGA.—Firm and showing a dearer tendency. Spot, about 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per lb.

CEDARWOOD.—American oil continues to be quoted by dealers at about 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb., according to quantity.

CINNAMON LEAF.—Spot values steady, but business quiet. Spot, about 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

CLOVE.—English-distilled oil is firmly quoted at around 16s. per lb.

EUCALYPTUS.—Quiet and unchanged. Spot, about 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb. for 70 to 75 per cent., according to holder, and about 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb., for 80 to 85 per cent.

GERANIUM.—Spot values of Bourbon and Algerian are nominal on spot and business would have to be negotiated.

GROUNDNUT.—Present controlled price of large bulk quantities of refined deodorised is £40 per ton, naked ex works.

JUNIPER BERRY.—Spot values steady, demand quiet. Dealers quote about 30s. per lb. for small lots, ex store.

LAVENDER.—Occasional small spot demand; market steady. Spot, from 70s. to 80s. per lb. for good-quality oil.

LEMONGRASS.—Firm and unchanged. Spot, approximately 10s. to 11s. per lb., according to quantity.

LIME.—Spot quotations for genuine West Indian remain at around 32s. to 34s., but supplies are restricted.

LINSEED.—Controlled price of £41 10s. per ton for large bulk quantities of crude, naked ex works, is unchanged. Distributors' prices for ordinary quantities would be higher.

MANDARIN.—Supplies are restricted and prices would be a matter for negotiation.

MUSTARD.—British makers of synthetic oil are quoting about 20s. per lb.

NUTMEG.—Small spot supplies are quoted at about 25s. per lb.

ORANGE.—The present shipment price of Californian sweet shows a lay-down cost of 10s. 6d. per lb. Prices of Rhodesian and other grades would be a matter for negotiation, about 30s. per lb. being mentioned as a suitable basis.

PALMAROSA.—Business restricted to a few small inquiries. Spot, firm at about 25s. per lb., nominal.

PATCHOULI.—Spot prices of both Singapore and Seychelles oils would have to be negotiated, with about 50s. per lb. as a basis.

PEPPERMINT.—Some spot business is reported done in Chinese at 37s. 6d. per lb., but it remains exceedingly difficult to find supplies. Spot holders of Japanese are now asking around 45s. per lb.

PETITGRAIN.—Nominal on spot at about 17s. 6d. per lb.

SANDALWOOD.—Genuine East Indian Mysore, in one-case lots, is quoted at 25s. per lb.

SASSAFRAS.—The present spot value of genuine natural oil would be about 14s. per lb.

SPEARMINT.—Dealers continue to quote American on spot at about 22s. 6d. per lb.

THYME.—Continues steady on a quiet market. Spot, about 14s. per lb. for good quality, with other grades at lower prices.

WINTERGREEN (GENUINE).—Dealers continue to quote spot at about 11s. 6d. to 14s. per lb.

WORMSEED.—Small supplies are quoted by dealers at approximately 23s. per lb.

Synthetics and Isolates.—Current prices are as follows: **AMYL ACETATE.**—Supplies are restricted. Pure, about 130s.; technical, 109s. per cwt., 10-gall. drums extra; small quantities, up to 2s. per lb. **AMYL CINNAMIC ALDEHYDE.**—Value would be about 20s. per lb. **AMYL SALICYLATE.**—Supplies are restricted. Value about 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb. **AUBEPINE (ex anethol).**—Dearer at 30s. to 32s. 6d. per lb. **BENZALDEHYDE.**—Quoted at about 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb. for p.f.c. **BENZYL ACETATE.**—3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb., with supplies difficult. **BENZYL ALCOHOL.**—4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb. **BROMSTYROL.**—100 per cent., 20s. per lb. **CINNAMIC ALDEHYDE.**—Supplies are restricted; quoted at about 7s. to 7s. 6d. per lb. **CITRAL.**—Chemically pure, 30s., with supplies difficult. **CITRONELLAL.**—About 12s. per lb. **CITRONELLOL.**—About 20s. per lb. **COUMARIN.**—About 18s. per lb. **ETHYL PHTHALATE.**—Supplies difficult; no quotations are being made. **EUCALYPTOL.**—Would be worth about 9s. per lb. **EUGENOL.**—Steady at about 21s. per lb. **GERANIOL.**—Ex Java, about 18s. 6d. per lb. **HELIOTROPIN (100 per cent. crystals).**—Nominal and in short supply at about 30s. per lb., with possible cheaper offers from some sources. **IONONE.**—100 per cent., about 27s. 6d. to 30s. per lb., nominal; alpha, about 40s. per lb. **ISOEUGENOL.**—About 23s. per lb. **LINALOL (ex bois de rose).**—About 32s. 6d. **LINALYL ACETATE (ex bois de rose).**—35s. per lb. **METHYL ANTHRANILATE.**—Prices would be a subject for negotiation. **MIRBANE.**—10d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., according to quantity. **MUSK KETONE, MUSK XYLOL and MUSK AMBRETTE.**—Prices would be a matter for negotiation. **NEROLIN.**—Price would be a matter for negotiation. **PHENYLACETIC ALDEHYDE.**—In short supply at about 30s. per lb. **PHENYL ETHYL ALCOHOL.**—Price would be a subject for negotiation. **SAFROL.**—From about 14s. per lb. **TERPINEOL.**—Supplies are rather improved; value would be about 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb. **TERPINEOL ACETATE.**—Supplies are difficult at about 6s. per lb.

CHILEAN DRUGS AND OILS

CULTIVATION of medicinal plants and the production of essential oils is a relatively new industry in Chile. According to "Foreign Commerce Weekly," published by the United States Department of Commerce, the industry commenced about ten years ago, when a large landowner near Santiago imported seeds from Europe and began commercial production of a limited number of products. According to a recent survey, and from information collected from the trade, the following products are produced in Chile in a volume that provides, or will provide, exportable surpluses.

Pyrethrum.—Original seeds were imported from Dalmatia. Present annual production, 28,000 kilos; present exportable surplus, 8,000 to 10,000 kilos. This crop can be greatly expanded.

Fenugreek.—Present annual production, 1,000 kilos; present exportable surplus, 500 kilos. Can be cultivated on a large scale.

Coriander.—This seed is being produced successfully. Present annual output, 14,000 kilos; present exportable surplus, 8,000 kilos. Production can be expanded in accordance with demand.

White Mustard (*Sinapis alba*).—Has acclimatised well and a large supply of excellent-quality seed is available for expanding production. Present annual production, 3,000 kilos; present exportable surplus, 1,000 kilos.

Borage.—Considered to be of high quality. Present annual production, 3,000 kilos; present exportable surplus, 2,000 kilos.

Poppy Seed.—Present annual production not known; can be supplied in substantial quantities according to demand.

Saffron (*Azafraan chileno*).—Now being used in Chile as a substitute for the saffron formerly imported from Castile. Present annual production, 400 kilos; present annual surplus, 200 kilos. Could be produced in larger quantities for new markets.

Goat's Rue (*Galega officinalis*).—Present annual production, 3,000 kilos; present annual surplus, 1,500 kilos. Production could be increased in accordance with demand.

Fennel.—Available in moderate quantities that could be increased to meet further demand.

Boldo.—Grows wild in Chile, and practically unlimited quantities of the leaves are available for export.

Sage.—Small quantities are available for export. Production is unknown, but it is believed that considerable supplies might be obtained in case of demand.

Marjoram.—Available from Northern Chile in large quantities.

Rhatany Root.—Available from Northern Chile in large quantities.

Soap Bark (*Quillaja Saponaria*).—The trees from which this bark is taken grow wild at altitudes above 2,000 ft. Normally, Chile exports some 2,500,000 kilos of the bark each year, though production is reported to be declining, owing to destructive methods of tree stripping. Soap bark was formerly exported to Europe (principally Germany) in large volume; substantial quantities (approximating previous average annual exports) are available.

Eucalyptus.—An incalculable number of eucalyptus trees grow in Chile, and eventual production possibilities of eucalyptus oil are virtually unlimited. Present annual production however, is only 3,000 litres, the exportable surplus being 2,000 litres, practically all of which has been contracted for in the Argentine market. With a foreign market for the

product, the exportable surplus could be increased to 10,000 litres in two years.

Peppermint.—Original plants were imported into Chile from Mitcham, England, and have become well acclimatised. Present annual production of only 500 litres supplements the annual imports of 3,000 to 4,000 litres. The present plan is to supply the local market by domestic production within two years; and it is hoped to have an exportable surplus of 2,000 to 3,000 litres within four years.

Pine.—Present annual production is only 200 litres, with an exportable surplus of 100 litres. It is planned to increase production to provide an exportable surplus of 1,000 litres within two years.

Lavender.—Cultivation is being developed. Present annual production is insignificant, but it is hoped to have an exportable surplus of 1,000 litres within two years.

COMMERCIAL NOTES

Australian Drugs and Chemicals Imports.—Imports of drugs, chemicals and fertilisers into Australia during 1940 were valued at £6,643,072, compared with £5,187,245 in the previous year. The principal increases were in dyes and proprietary and other medicines.

Hong Kong Foreign Trade.—During 1940 chemicals and drugs (excluding Chinese medicines) to the value of 12,986,000 Hong Kong dollars were imported into Hong Kong, compared with 7,735,000 dollars in the preceding year. Exports of chemicals and drugs during the same periods were valued at 7,093,000 dollars and 6,880,000 dollars, respectively.

Guatemala Chemical Imports.—The value of chemical and related products imported into Guatemala during 1940 was 1,830,643 quetzales compared with 1,479,789 quetzales in the previous year. The United States supplied 82 per cent. of the 1940 imports, while Germany supplied only 5 per cent., compared with 17.6 per cent. in 1939 and 30.5 per cent. in 1938.

Canadian Cod Liver Oil.—According to the "Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal," a new industry has been created, which, it is hoped, will produce this year upwards of 60,000 gallons of high-grade medicinal cod liver oil. It may take some time for this development to reach a point where it can supply all Canadian requirements, but the opinion is expressed that this aim will be achieved and, it is hoped, Canada will ultimately become an exporter instead of an importer of cod liver oil. Production has already commenced.

Oil from Grape Seeds.—According to "Foreign Commerce Weekly," published by the United States Department of Commerce, Germany has been intensively developing the processing of grape seeds as a source of oil and an annual production of over 1,500 metric tons is expected. It is stated that two methods of obtaining the oil are employed: processing an extracting with petroleum or with trichloroethylene. The extracted oil is claimed to be suitable for edible purposes, while oil obtained by warm pressing or second pressing is used in soap and varnish manufacture. Other leading wine-producing countries in Europe, especially Italy, France and Greece, have for some years obtained oil from this source, and it is reported that Italy will soon have an annual production of some 10,000 tons of oil from grape seeds.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES

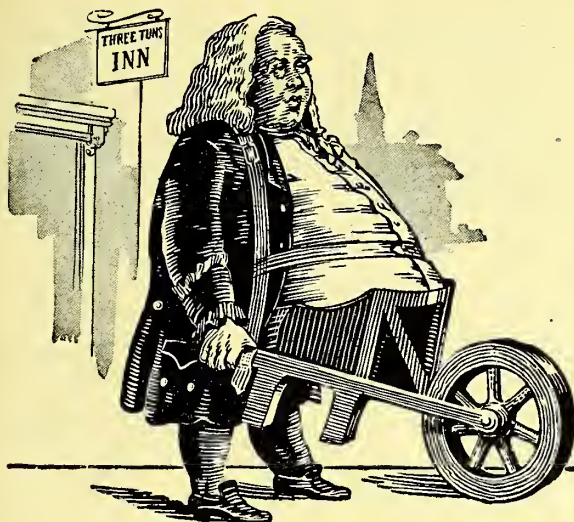
We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them

Tonsillitis Mixture (O.W.)—31/7.—Gargles and paints act superficially in tonsillitis, and cannot reach the recesses, which thus offer abundant cover for micro-organisms. A preparation that keeps infection at bay, i.e. treatment by removal is contra-indicated, is a potassium chlorate and sodium salicylate mixture, such as the following, given in *The Practitioner* (1940, 869, 312):—

R Potassium chlorate	..	..	..	gr. iiij.
Sodium salicylate	..	..	..	gr. iiss.
Sodium bicarb.	..	..	..	gr. iiss.
Syrup	..	..	..	℥. v
Water to	..	..	..	℥. lx

The mixture should not be given for longer periods than a fortnight.

Fruit Preservation.—*M. E. I. S. (24/7).*—The vapour of sulphur dioxide has a preserving action on fruit and this is the essential part in the method of preserving when the Campden tablets are used, as the gas is liberated by the action of the fruit acid on the tablets. The generating of sulphur dioxide in the jar, however, would probably be extremely difficult by the method you suggest, but it is of interest to note that a method which was used some years ago was to burn flowers of sulphur and to hold inverted jars over the sulphur so as to collect the fumes and the food was then put into the jars with added water. This method, however, needed considerable skill and the tablets are considered a definite improvement. The reason why Campden solution is not recommended for tomatoes is not only that these are very difficult to preserve by this method, but also that even tomatoes that can be preserved successfully are very difficult to cook sufficiently to remove the preservative flavour so that the flavour of the tomatoes is not impaired. Two methods which are recommended for preserving whole tomatoes would be either to keep them in a cold store or refrigerator when their life would be prolonged somewhat, or alternatively to ripen green tomatoes by placing them on a shelf and covering them with brown paper, or if preferred by wrapping each tomato in paper and placing them in a box or drawer. By this method the tomatoes ripen gradually and the season is considerably prolonged.



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the intolerable side effects of this drug when it is given in sufficiently large doses. He will therefore rejoice to learn that these disadvantages are nearly absent when trasentin-6H is used. This new antispasmodic is said to be 25% more toxic than atropine, but this is of no practical importance in a compound which has such remarkable pharmacological properties. Graham and Lazarus* would have been excused if they had ended their paper with the classical exclamation of Archimedes; instead they merely say it seems worthy of clinical trial."

Lancet (1940), ii, 400.

*Graham and Lazarus, *J. Pharmacol.*, 1940, 69, 331.

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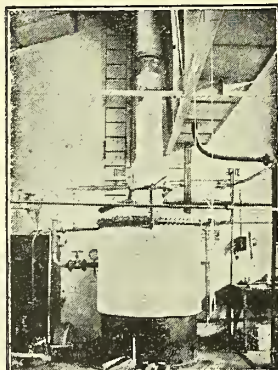
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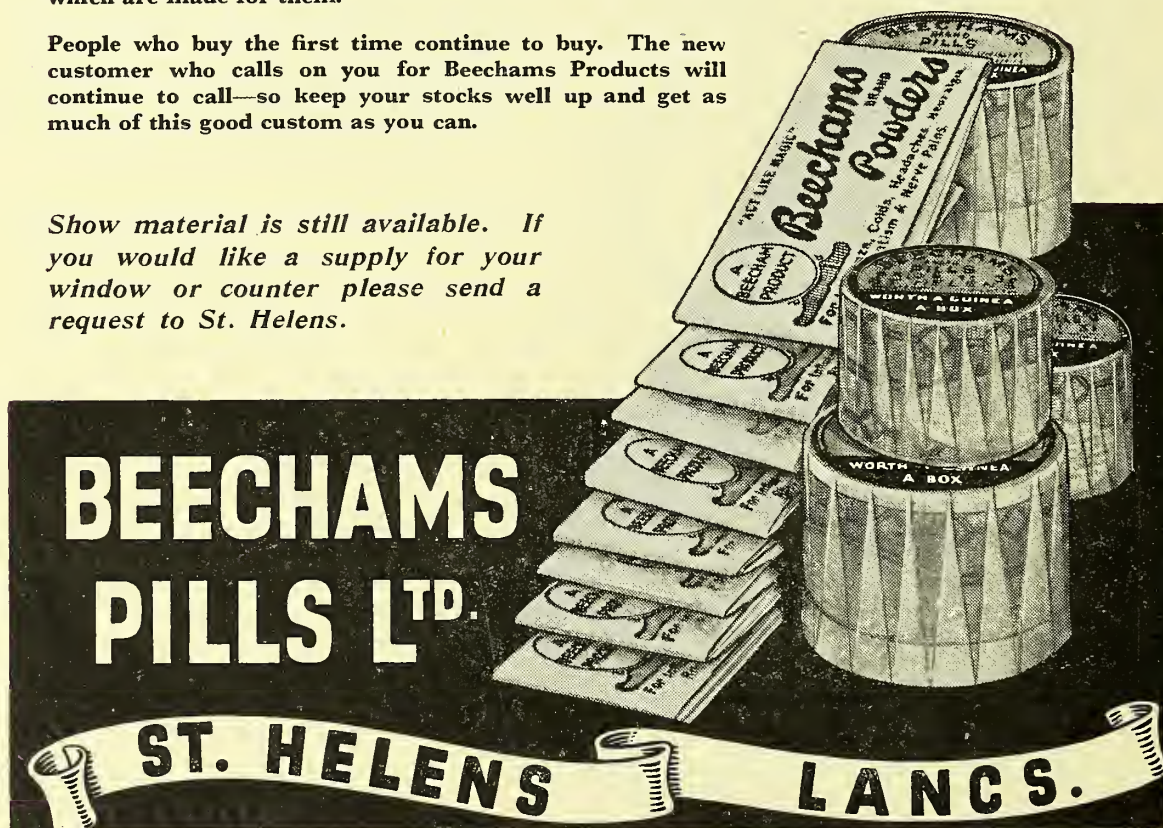
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AUGUST 9
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(continued overleaf)

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QUALIFIED Branch Managers required for permanent progressive positions. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to CDB/665, London Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, male, for middle-class business in safe area. Exempt military service. Neat, competent dispenser, accustomed to quick N.H.I. essential. Salary required and usual particulars (photo if possible), to Barton, Street, Somerset.

QUALIFIED Manager for medium class business. Good salary to energetic man possessing ability and personality. Full particulars and photo if possible to Hooker, 46 Upton Lane, Forest Gate, E.7. Gra. 2945.

QUALIFIED Chemist required as Branch Manager (permanency). State age, previous experience, salary required, and when free, to Ipswich Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., 38 Carr Street, Ipswich. Endorse envelope "Chemist."

S.O.S. Urgently required, Qualified Lady or Gentleman. Good salary. Please write or phone for interview. Kinleside, 106 Northfield Avenue, Ealing, W.13.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, Male or Female, required. Dispensing and Counter. State age, experience, salary required, and when free, to Manager, Pharmacy Department, Ipswich Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Carr Street, Ipswich. Endorse envelope "Unqualified Assistant."

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, lady or gentleman, wanted for Dispensing and Counter. Apply with full particulars, references, and salary required, to Harold Lyon, 18 Formosa Street, Warwick Avenue, W.9.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, male or female, required mainly for Dispensing duties and to assist at Counter. Apply by letter, stating age, experience and salary required to C. Coutts Michie & Co., 175 Kentish Town Road, N.W.1.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, male, exempt, for Dispensing and Retail; knowledge of photographic trade an advantage. Apply giving age, experience, references, when free, and salary. Brady & Martin, Ltd., 29 Mosley Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1.

WANTED, Qualified Assistant, male or female, used to N.H.I. and Counter trade. Full or part time. Apply by letter or personally to O. Tobin, Ltd., 382 Mile End Road, London, E.1, any time on Saturday.

WHOLESALE

LANCASHIRE and District. Old-established Manufacturing Chemists require the services of an active Representative, with some retail experience, to work and extend existing connexion. State territory, experience and nature of goods previously carried, age, remuneration required, and when available, all in first letter, which will be treated in confidence. CDB/681, London Office of this Paper.

AN established firm of British Manufacturing Chemists, marketing medical specialties, require a representative for medical propaganda work in South Wales. A pharmaceutical qualification is essential and previous representative experience an advantage. Applicants must give full details of past experience and qualifications. Write Box 897, 8 Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

ASSISTANT required in Analytical Laboratory for general pharmaceutical analysis. State experience and full particulars to C. R. Harker, Staggs & Morgan, Ltd., Emmott Street, Mile End, London, E.1.

COSTING Clerk required for London Wholesale Chemists. Write, stating experience, CDB/683, London Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Toilet Soap Millers required. Bourjois, 34 Eagle Wharf Road, N.1.

INVOICE Clerk required for London Wholesale Druggists. Write, stating experience, etc., 365/381, London Office of this Paper.

LADY Pharmacist wanted for analytical laboratory of manufacturing chemists. Must be capable of undertaking B.P. analysis. Write fully giving particulars age, salary and experience; or call. William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Power Road, Chiswick, W.4.

PROCESS Worker, wanted by well known manufacturing Chemists in Euston District, London. Write full particulars, experience, age, wages required. Unqualified Pharmacist would be considered. CDB/676, London Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist required for Food Essence Manufacturers; experience not essential. Commencing salary £6 per week. Phone Gulliver 2379.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted by well-known London House for their Midland and S. Wales ground. Vacancy occurs owing to war, and existing connexion will be handed over. Applicant must have had some Retail experience. Write, stating age, experience, territory covered, remuneration required, etc. Applications will not be considered unless full details given in first letter. CDB/682, London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE. Important pharmaceutical house requires one or two well-educated, experienced representatives to call on doctors, dentists, hospitals, health departments, and also retailers in Wales and Border Counties and in S.W. England. Apply 385/172 London Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED Man experienced in granulating effervescent preparations. Write giving full particulars age, salary and experience; or call. William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Power Road, Chiswick, W.4.

SALESMAN required. First-class salesman wanted for Lancashire and Cheshire area, calling on chemists to carry Nationally advertised Pharmaceutical product. Must be experienced and energetic. Salary, commission, expenses and permanency to the right man. Write 386/174 London Office of this Paper.

SEVERAL vacancies have occurred on the representative staff of a well-known firm of British Manufacturing Chemists. Applications are invited from men experienced in medical propaganda work. A pharmaceutical qualification is essential. Full details of past experience and qualifications should be given. Write Box 898, 8 Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

TABLET Maker, experienced effervescent tablets, required for work or consultation. Reply CDB/672, London Office of this Paper.

TABLET Maker wanted by Harker, Staggs & Morgan, Ltd., Emmott Street, Mile End, London, E.1.

WANTED by Food Manufacturers, Female Chemist, age 20-24. Apply, stating age, qualifications, experience and salary required to 386/175, London Office of this Paper.

WELL-KNOWN firm of Antiseptic Manufacturers require Agent with established selling organisation amongst Chemists to handle their sales in Eire. CDB/675, London Office of this Paper.

COLONIAL

WANTED by Eur for the manufacture of the manu to go out to India. sales. Apply giving Keymers Advertising

SITUA

CHEMIST (40), als with scope; c Thoroughly experience Disengaged August 1 Hodge, c/o Mr. Ell Bristol, 8.

SISTER, full nursing with firm in Lo this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED D situation. Exce and Suburbs. Salary military service. 385

AN Indian B.Pharm 385/166, London **GERMAN** refugee, Manufacturing Assistant (wholesale) London Office of this

MIS

FACE, Powder, fou or cellophane p 20 lb., 4/6 lb. Bulk Perfumes. Cheque w Beeswax, Kaolin, Zin Make offer. Ernest G

LIP Stick Re class qual cases. 10s. p Liquid Deodor 3s. 6d. per lb. Tonic Lotion, limited quantif 327 Edgware I

SECOND-HAND Mi for all purposes stamp for list. Chard **WE** Tablets in exch carriage paid. Replies CDB/577, London Off

ARENCO Tube Fill for secondhand r c/o Agency Mitchell, **ASPIRIN** Tablets r ten million. Mu offered. Quotations Office of this Paper.

ASPIRIN Granules, one ton per we in strict confidence **BORAX** and Soap samples and price **BOTTLES**, 1/2 oz., an Griffiths & Assoc **LEADING** firm of Makers require st orders. Write 385/16 **OLLS** or Fats and Box 56, Pools, W.C.2.

PHOTOGRAP chasers of are now wantin makers, in pac quantities, ma Cyril Howe, P

SACCHARIN Powd 550. Amblins Sa W.10.

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a first-class Chemist
a, excluding bonus on
to to "Chemist," c/o
House, London, W.C.2.

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C.W.O. 1/2 oz.
Cream in bulk,
Cream and Skin
10s. per doz.;
Druggists, Ltd.,

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Sacch. Lact. dispatched
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For cash. Premium
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Scientific Instrument
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chemicals, and
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several lbs. State
le, and price to

nt. £7 10s. per lb. for
Harrow Road, London,

TARTARIC and Citric Acids required up to 5 cwt., or in small quantities, to complete products in stock. Spot cash. No delay. CDB/674, London Office of this Paper.

URGENTLY required, Six forty-gallon Drums White Oil, suitable for Brilliantine. 385/157, London Office of this Paper.

WANTED by England's largest Photographic Dealers. All Miniature Cameras, extra lenses and accessories, Rolleiflex, Leica, Contax, Ikontas, etc., also films for Leica, etc. Will buy quotas. Wallace Heaton, Ltd., 127 New Bond Street, W.1.

WANTED. Formula for high-class Indelible Lipstick. All shades. Proof of quality essential. CDB/688, London Office of this Paper.

WANTED URGENTLY.—1 and 2 oz. Bottles; 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 2 oz. Jars; Lipstick cases, 11 mm. any type or quantity; any proprietary toilet goods; empty Face Powder Boxes. Highest prices paid. CDB/679, London Office of this Paper.

WANTED.—Ensign "Ful-Vue" and Autorange Selfix cameras, also every model of Agfa camera—for cash. Particulars to Cyril Howe, Bath.

WE WANT FILMS. Spot cash for all makes and sizes, any quantity, in or out of date. Send particulars to Cyril Howe, Bath.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following are the results of the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society held in Edinburgh in July:—

Examination	Entered	Absent	Failed	Referred (One Subject)	Passed
Intermediate:—					
(a) Whole examination.	133	2	36	24	71
(b) Referred subject	10	0	—	4	6
C. and D. Qualifying:—					
(a) Whole examination.	196	4	32	42	118
(b) Referred subject	16	0	—	5	11

SUMMARY OF REJECTED CANDIDATES

Subject	Entered	Absent	Referred	Failed
Biology (botany and zoology)	123 } 137	2 } 2	9 } 11	28 } 33
Botany (botany section only)	14	0	2	5
Chemistry	134	2	5	31
Physics	138	2	12	31
Pharmacognosy	198	4	4	24
Pharmaceutics	206	4	34	27
Physiology	196	4	0	23
Pharmaceutical chemistry	199	4	9	28
Forensic pharmacy	196	4	0	4
Dispensing only	1	0	0	0

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

The following candidates were successful:—

Annequin, E. W., Edinburgh	Cunningham, R., Cupar
Archibald, J. G., Gateshead	Dallas, J. F., Edinburgh
Ashley, M. G., Leeds	Darley, E. A., Barking
Bain, C. H., Lochgelly	Dawson, C., Bradford
Beanland, W. A., Shipley	Dick, Annie J., Glasgow
Black, W. L., Ramsey	Dinkel, G., Huddersfield
Blackburn, N., Liverpool	Dixon, F., Cleckheaton
Boon, A. E., Ashton-in-Makerfield	Dodsworth, J., Leeds
Bowie, E. W. L., Aberdeen	Driver, N., Keighley
Boyes, J. D., Stonehaven	Drysdale, E., Birkenhead
Bradley, M. E., Leeds	Edward, W. J., Aberdeen
Briggs, G., Tayport	Edwards, W., Aberdeen
Bruce, Hilda, Aberdeen	Elliott, H. W., Hartlepool
Burrows, Beatrice M., Haydock	Frieze, M., Manchester
Butler, W., Bradford	Fyfe, A. L., Edinburgh
Cain, R. K., Liverpool	Gardner, A., Liverpool
Caldwell, R., Ayr	Gavzey, C. L., Leeds
Carasik, J., Leeds	Gee, A. E., Southport
Cathro, G. S., Montrose	Graham (Mrs.), Dorothy E. H., Murton
Cavan, J., Edinburgh	Grant, A. K. G., Aberdeen
Chambers, P. R., Doncaster	Gregg, J., Leeds
Cooke, S. E., Ashton-in-Makerfield	Gunn, I. M., Methil
Cooper, R., Walsall	Hanlon, Mary, Winchburgh
Cottle, W. W., Liverpool	Harrison, G., Fleetwood
Coulthard, G. W., Edinburgh	Hazlehurst, E., Guiseley
Coupar, Margaret J. E., Broughty Ferry	Henderson, J., Blyth
Crawford, D. J., Wolverhampton	Hewitt, F. B., Chester-le-Street
	Hewitt, G., Liverpool
	Hewitt, J. B., Leeds
	Hobson, A. G., Bromborough

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

BARNET. Before October. Family Business with good House. Turnover £1360. Rent £70. Stock and fixtures at valuation. Reason for selling advancing age of owner. Reasonable offer accepted. 385/147, London Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE

IN Stock, 50 gross 4-oz. bottles complete with bakelite caps; 150 gross tablet bottles No. 4 size in amber glass complete with caps. Immediate delivery. 385/173, London Office of this Paper.

TOILET ROLLS

Approx. 6 oz. SWANTEX BRAND

Fitting all holders, retailing at 9d. including profit and purchase tax. Packed gross boxes, minimum 2 gross. Constant supplies.

Apply for sample and offer to

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Jackson, R. A., Whitley Bay
Jackson, R. W., Bradford
Jones, C. E., Rhyd-y-Mwyn
Jones, E. M., Liverpool
Jones, R. C., Liverpool
Kerr, D. M., Dundee
Kilburn, F., Dewsbury
King, Daisy, Hartlepool
Liddell, Joan I., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Locker, Dorothea I. L., Portobello
Low, Isabella M., Dundee
Lowe, W. B., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Macaulay, J., Glasgow
McCue, J., Newcastle-on-Tyne
McDermott, J. M., Newton-le-Willows
McGlashan, J. R., Glasgow
Macintosh, R. J., Aberdeen
McKenzie, Millicent, Musselburgh
McKie, W., Rock Ferry
MacLaren, D., Elgin
McPhee, M., Glasgow
McRae, D. M., Paisley
Mainland, J. W., Leith
Mearns, J. T., Glasgow
Milton, J. A. C., Edinburgh
Mitchell, Mary O., Galashiels
Moore, J. R., Saltcoats
Mullaly, J. S., Aberdeen
Munro, M., Edinburgh
Murray, Margaret Y. R., Glasgow
Naylor, E. J., St. Helens
Nixon, J., Wigan
Ormond, Dorothy M., Dundee
Park, J., Edinburgh
Parrott, H. A., Glasgow
Pawson, Eleanor, Sunderland

Peberdy, W. G., Leeds
Petrie, G., Aberdeen
Phizacklea, M. H., W. Hartlepool
Pringle, J. W., Paisley
Procter, J. E., Nelson
Rawsthorne, G. B., Liverpool
Reid, W., Aberdeen
Riach, Gwendoline M. J., Aberdeen
Rowley, S. G., Dewsbury
Saunderson, R. C., Liverpool
Sear, Nancy, Leeds
Shaw, R. B., Molton
Shearer, R., Aberdeen
Sim, A. J. T., Edinburgh
Smith, G. A., Aberdeen
Smith, R. L., Coventry
Still, A. M., Glasgow
Sunley, K., Huddersfield
Sutherland, R. D., Edinburgh
Sutherland, W. A., Aberdeen
Swale, Marjorie, Ilkley
Sweet, Margaret, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Tallentire, W. E., Durham
Taylor, D. V. T., Wolverhampton
Thomas, R., Rock Ferry
Thomson, W. P., Edinburgh
Throp, S., Ormskirk
Tuckley, D. G., Smethwick
Wallis, H. S., Whitby
Walton, K., Edinburgh
Webb, Sylvia J., Morpeth
Weetman, H. V., Walsall
Whitfield, J. W., York
Whitfield, Mary A., W. Hartlepool
Wilson, S. B., Inverurie
Wood, D., Broughty Ferry

LATE NEWS

Business Changes.—William Charles Brumley has acquired new offices at 48 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.—The London office of The Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., and of Brush Coachwork, Ltd., have moved to Bush House, North West Wing, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.—Economic Utilities, Ltd., have moved to Westcombe House, 56-58 Whitcomb Street, London, S.W.1.

Pharmacy Bill.—The House of Lords, in committee, considered the Pharmacy and Medicines Bill on August 6, and agreed to a number of technical amendments moved by the Lord Chancellor. Lord Simon also moved an amendment on Clause 8, which he said would meet herbalists' anxieties. The effect is that it will be sufficient to say that a bottle contains dandelion root, for example, and unnecessary to give technical information about chemical changes. After complaints had been made regarding the unnecessary haste with which the Bill was being passed through Parliament, Lord Moynes said, much as the Government regretted the necessity for the haste, they thought it right to ask both Houses to let the Bill pass so as to avoid any injustice owing to the hiatus between the lapse of the medicine stamp duty and the institution of the new system. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

ARE YOU UNEMPLOYED AS A DIRECT RESULT OF THE WAR ? IF SO, READ THIS

In order to assist employees who have lost their employment, either through enemy action or through businesses being closed down in defence areas, a scheme of free advertisements in the "Situations Wanted" column of this Supplement will be available until further notice.

Any such employee of a retail pharmacist, whether qualified or not, or any employee of works producing or distributing products in connexion with the drug and associated industries is invited to make full use of this facility without charge.

Advertisements should be accompanied by particulars of last employment and cause of its termination, and should be addressed to The Publisher, The Chemist and Druggist, The Pitman Press, Bath, to arrive not later than WEDNESDAY morning of week of issue.

WAR-TIME UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATIONS WANTED

The advertisements in this section are inserted free and are from advertisers who have lost their employment as a direct result of the war. Prospective employers are requested to give them special consideration.

Advertisers in this Section should advise us immediately employment has been secured.

RETAIL

A LADY Dispenser-Secretary (Hall), qualifications and many years' experience, desires urgently a post with doctors, hospital or high-class chemist. CDB/633, London Office of this Paper.

E XPERIENCED Unqualified Lady Dispenser Assistant requires situation in Chemist shop or with doctor in Scotland. Good reference obtainable. CDB/609, London Office of this Paper.

Q UALIFIED, elderly, many years' experience, seeks position as Manager, owing to loss of own pharmacy. Country, Southern England preferred. CDB/628, London Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE

P OPOSITION of Works Manager and Engineer required for a man aged 60 years. Long experience in Factory Output and general control of men and women in perfumery or similar business. Over ten years with well-known perfumery house. North West London preferred. CDB/610, London Office of this Paper.

R EPRESENTATIVE (Liverpool and North of England, North Wales). Good connexion, medical men, hospitals and nursing homes. Drugs, sundries, insts., toilets. "W.P.R.," 29 Crescent Road, Southport.

R EPRESENTATIVE with outstanding connexion in N Ireland and part Eire seeks re-engagement on direct or agency terms. Energetic worker. Car owner. First class reference. CDB/657, London Office of this Paper.

R EPRESENTATIVE, over military age, disengaged owing to Limitation of Supplies; has represented a photographic camera and film manufacturer for the past 21 years, and has an intimate connexion among Chemists in Essex, the Midlands, and a large extent of territory covering Worcestershire and Warwickshire. Own private car and clean licence. Resident Clacton-on-Sea. CDB/673, London Office of this Paper.

T RAVELLER, desires position with well-known House; good connection; car driver; or any responsible position; knowledge of Drug and Toilet Trade. CDB/677, London Office of this Paper.

STOCKTAKING?

Good Stocktakers are scarce. You can halve the labour and do the job quickly and efficiently if you use the C. & D. Stocktaking Pads

C. & D. STOCKTAKING PAD

Price of Complete Pad, 2/6 post free from
The Chemist & Druggist, The Pitman Press, BATH

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PURCHASE TAX READY RECKONER

It simplifies transactions, saves valuable time and eliminates possibility of errors.

It gives at a glance the amount of purchase tax to be added to the Retail Sales price of goods

- (a) Bought and sold by weight.
- (b) Bought and sold in numbers.

In handy form for Counter use.

1 copy	.. .. .	7d. post free
3 copies	.. .. .	1/8 " "
6 "	.. .. .	3/- " "
12 "	.. .. .	5/6 " "

Special quotations for larger quantities.

Remittance should accompany orders to

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The Pitman Press, BATH

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THERAPEUTICS

By

F. PRESCOTT, M.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Reprints of this important series of 12 articles, published in the "Chemist and Druggist" during recent months, are now available.

Every pharmacist should possess a copy and thus keep abreast with modern medical practice.

The reprints occupy 16 pp. and will be sent post free at the following rates:—

1 set reprints	1/-
6 sets reprints	5/-
12 "	8/-
36 "	21/-

Special quotations for larger quantities.

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THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
The Pitman Press, BATH

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

WAR-TIME TRADE GUIDE

This 8-page guide, published in the CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, January 25, 1941, comprises a comprehensive alphabetical list of pharmaceutical products, drugs, toilet preparations, cosmetics, druggists' sundries, etc., handled by the retail pharmacist.

Against each item is indicated the War-time Trade Restriction control or tax and the amount of tax it is subject to.

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Retailers thus have available, in a clear and concise form, all the essential information regarding current trading conditions. Reprints are available at the following post free prices.

1 copy	7d.	12 copies	5/6
3 copies	1/8	25 copies	10/6
6 copies	3/-	50 copies	20/-

Remittances should be sent with orders to

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
The Pitman Press, Bath

Chlorocresol

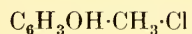
B.P.

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[P.C.M.C.]

Chlorocresol B.P.

Synonym. Parachlorometacresol.



Mol. Wt. 142.58

Prepared by the chlorination of metacresol.

Description. Small white transparent crystals, with a faint but not unpleasant odour.

Solubility. In water : 1 in 250 at 20° C. ; 1 in 50 at 100° C.
Soluble in *benzene, toluene, alcohol, ether, terpenes* and *fixed oils*.

Action. An economical preservative, preventing, even at low concentrations, the growth of bacteria and fungi.

Uses. Mould inhibition and bactericidal purposes.

Appropriate preservative for injections, lotions, cosmetics, pastes, tragacanth jellies (*e.g.*, Pasta Acid. Tannic B.P.), gelatins, etc.

Concentration. Use 1 : 500 to 1 : 2000 according to the material to be preserved.

Source. Monsanto Chemicals Limited, Ruabon, Wrexham, Denbighshire.

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RUABON, WREXHAM, DENBIGHSHIRE

Telephone: Ruabon 3191

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No higher in price than nondescript makes...
Also—Household, Bath and Works Thermometers, the best of their kind.

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POWDERS

12 Powders . . . Retail 2/10 (Inc. Tax) P.A.T.A.

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BONUS TERMS. One box on each dozen small boxes

Also assorted sizes, equivalent to retail value of one dozen small.

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